

THE JERUSALEM POST

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1956

PRICE : 120 PRUTA
VOL. XXXII, No. 9864

ATTENTION
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MARGINAL COLUMN

By I. F. STONE

THE President's first press conference since his re-election was jammed. He looked a little more tired than when last seen during the campaign. He had the solemnity of a man who feels the burden of a world crisis, and he was obviously very worried. No one could listen carefully to his words without sympathy; his modesty is impressive, his desire for peace unmistakable, but the quality of leadership is missing. The reporters, trooping out afterward, came away with the same impression gathered by the eleven members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at their secret briefing Monday, and the 28 Congressional leaders summoned to the White House the preceding Friday. This is that the U.S. is drifting, without a policy, unable to make up its mind what to do either in Egypt or Hungary, the focal points of the crisis. The most striking evidence of this irresolution came when Merriman Smith of the United Press asked Mr. Eisenhower what form American opposition to aggression would take if new armed forces were introduced into the Middle East. "Well," the President replied, "I can't tell what it would be." The United Nations was not limited to resolutions; in one instance, at least, had shown that it was not so limited. "So I don't know exactly what we would do. It would depend upon the circumstances." Mr. Eisenhower's reference to that "one instance" was a reference, of course, to Korea. It will be tragic if the Russians are led by this hesitation to believe that they can safely intervene by subterfuge.

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THE geography of the situation is its danger. Egypt is neither a Hungary nor a Korea into which troops can easily be marched over a contiguous frontier. Russian warships would have to move through Turkish waters, Russian planes through Turkish skies. Turkey would be outflanked and shut off from its Western allies were Russian power to establish itself in Egypt and Syria. Turkey would be the first to be drawn in. Then how are Soviet volunteers to reach Egypt without running into the Anglo-French blockade in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Anglo-French forces already in the Canal Zone? The chain reaction potential of Russian intervention in Egypt is so serious that Nasser himself is reluctant to set it off. If Egypt and Israel have one interest in common it is the avoidance of a war between the two great Powers for predominance in the Middle East; there will be little left of either Israel or the Arab States if such a conflict reaches the stage even of small "tactical" atomic weapons. This mutual interest in the avoidance of a common disaster might be the leverage of a swift, forceful and constructive diplomacy for peace. But of this there is no sign. The roles have been reversed. It is now Moscow which threatens something like massive retaliation against England and France, while risking the kind of interventionist adventures once feared from Mr. Dulles.

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AT this historic juncture, Washington seems to be paralyzed. This paralysis may be linked to the fact that American military strategy is now committed to the use of weapons so terrible that, as the President said, they "make the thought of global war include almost a sentence for suicide." Reliance on such "deterrents" has ended by deterring ourselves. The diplomatic immobility derives from the military immobility.

But a diplomacy which can no longer depend on threats of military action is not necessarily powerless. The very threat of Russian intervention may be utilized to win Asian neutralists and to persuade Arabs and Israeli how much both stand to gain by a peaceful settlement: a regional water development programme is given new attractiveness by the imminent prospect of becoming a Big Power battleground. In Europe, there are also possibilities for a vigorous diplomatic offensive. One fact stands out in bold relief there, etched in blood and fire over Budapest. The key to freedom in East Europe is withdrawal of Russian armies.

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JUNIOR voices within the Administration have been urging vainly that the U.S. seize the initiative by offering to withdraw our troops from Western Europe if the Russians withdraw from Eastern; to dissolve NATO; if they abandon the Warsaw pact; to make a united Germany the cornerstone of a neutral zone; and to free Poland from vassalage to Russia by guaranteeing the present frontiers. Such a challenge, on the heels of the demand by the four Asian Premiers for Soviet withdrawal from Hungary, would give the U.S. a way to liberate without threat of war.

In default of such bold or any other policies the U.S. has fallen back on the United Nations. But the sudden attachment to the U.N. is not evidence of principle but of bankruptcy on Washington's part.

Washington, November, 1956

Yugoslavs Warn Kadar Regime to Release Nagy

Warns of Effect on Relations

BELGRADE, Saturday. — Yugoslavia today demanded that the Hungarian Government immediately return former Premier Imre Nagy to his Budapest home. An official Yugoslav note rejected the Budapest regime's version that Mr. Nagy and 40 other Hungarians who had sought asylum in the Yugoslav Embassy had gone to Rumania "of their own free will."

The note said Yugoslavia considered the action taken against Nagy and his companions, who were reported kidnapped by Soviet troops after leaving the sanctuary of the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest, to be a "flagrant violation" of the November 21 agreement between the Yugoslav and Hungarian Governments, whereby Hungary had guaranteed that all of them would be allowed to return home as free men.

The Yugoslav note emphasized that Mr. Nagy and his supporters had expressed the desire to remain in Hungary and had rejected a suggestion that they should go to Rumania while they were in the Yugoslav Embassy after the Soviet attack on Budapest on November 4.

Yugoslavia also warned Hungary that "the Yugoslav Government is convinced that any contrary action cannot help influencing negatively Yugoslav-Hungarian relations without mentioning the fact that the violation of the agreement which has occurred is in complete contradiction to the generally recognized norms of international law."

Note to USSR

Another Yugoslav note, handed to the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Belgrade, Mr. Feodosi Gryaznov, said Yugoslavia "turns to the Government of the Soviet Union expecting that it will do everything necessary to make possible the implementation of the agreement between the Yugoslav and Hungarian Governments guaranteeing that Nagy and his supporters would be free to return home."

In Budapest today, Hungarian workers leaders met to decide what action to take following the report that Mr. Nagy and his companions had been "kidnapped" by Soviet troops.

They said before the meeting that they planned to investigate all the circumstances of what happened after the group left the Embassy in a bus provided by the Hungarian Interior Minister, Dr. Ferenc Muennich.

A Hungarian Government announcement last night said that Mr. Nagy and his companions had left for Rumania of their own free will, "expressing the desire to live in a People's Democratic country."

Seek Clarification

Workers' spokesman said that they planned to approach the Soviet Command in Budapest as well as the Hungarian Government and the Yugoslav Embassy for information which would clarify the circumstances under which the party left for Rumania.

They said that their call to the nation's workers yesterday to end a general strike which has paralyzed the country for nearly five weeks still held good. But they added that only a small percentage of workers had resumed and were not doing any productive work.

The workers leaders said they received a number of telephone calls from factories urging the resumption of the strike because of Mr. Nagy's disappearance.

The workers' leaders said that their demand for the reinstatement of Mr. Nagy still remained as one of the basic points which they are pressing in current negotiations with Hungary's Soviet-backed Prime Minister, Mr. Janos Ka-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Four MEDO Powers Fear Subversion

BAGHDAD, Saturday (Reuter). — The four Moslem Baghdad powers yesterday stated that they "viewed with anxiety and alarm the rising tide of subversion in the Middle East and that they decided to take all necessary measures to meet the threat in harmony within the stipulations of the U.N. Charter."

The statement, issued by the heads of state of Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey and Iran, also called on all foreign troops to be withdrawn from Egypt. They met in Baghdad from November 19 to 22.

The four powers noted that the communique issued by the heads of the Arab countries in Beirut on November 16, was "generally speaking in harmony with their own views."

"The four powers are convinced that in view of their particular interest in the security and stability of the Middle East their continuing cooperation and concerted endeavours were most essential."

Lebanese House Asked To Discuss Sabotage

A group of Lebanese members of Parliament have asked the Speaker of the House to convene a special session to discuss last week's bomb attacks on public buildings and banks in Beirut, ANA reported yesterday.

A number of persons, including some Palestinians, have so far been arrested in connection with the incidents in which British and French financial institutions were badly damaged.

French House Votes To Quit Bases in Libya

PARIS, Saturday (UP). — French Deputies yesterday voted friendship over short-term Algerian security tonight and voted 411 to 123 to ratify the treaty requiring French troops to leave the desert-bound Fezzan region by November 30.

But the Assembly also voted 433 to 150 for an amendment requiring that the Libyan-Algerian frontier be settled for good before the ratification is formally filed.

France has occupied bases in the region, where Libya, Algeria and French West Africa merge in the Sahara sands, since World War II.

ALGERIAN COMMUNIST SENTENCED TO DEATH

ALGIERS, Saturday (Reter). — A military court in Algiers today sentenced Fernand Yvetor, a 30-year-old European, to death for placing a time bomb in the Algiers gasworks on November 14. Yvetor told the court that he had been a militant Communist since he was 16.

Albania Executes Three for Espionage

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Three Albanians have been executed as "espionage agents of a foreign country," ATA, the Albanian news agency, reported today.

The agency said the three had "committed grave crimes against the people and the State." The Government "has rejected their request for mercy and the sentence has been carried out," it added.

Austria Protests Soviet Crossing

VIENNA, Saturday (Reuter). — Chancellor Julius Raab today lodged a "sharp protest" with the Soviet Ambassador about yesterday's incident in which Soviet soldiers violated the Hungarian-Austrian border, and which resulted in the death of one Soviet soldier.

A communique said the Chancellor requested the Ambassador, Mr. Sergei Lapin, to visit him at the Chancellery.

Dr. Raab protested against the violation of Austrian territory by Soviet soldiers, emphasizing that the border was clearly marked, the communique said. The Austrian Government expressed its regret that the incident resulted in the death of a human being, but pointed out that the sole reason for this was the border violation.

An Austrian communique yesterday said that the incident occurred when Hungarian refugees who had already crossed the Austrian border were chased and shot at by Soviet soldiers.

"Among the refugees was a young girl whom Soviet soldiers chased and caught up with on Austrian territory. The soldiers tried to draw the girl back to Hungarian territory, but two Austrian farmers succeeded in freeing her. The Soviet soldiers turned back into Hungary."

The communique continued: "Officers of the border point of Rechnitz informed the Rechnitz gendarmerie post and themselves ran towards the village of Rechnitz. About 100 metres from the Customs House they met with the two Soviet soldiers, who aimed their tommyguns at them. The customs officers pointed their rifles at the Soviet soldiers.

"Meanwhile, a car arrived with gendarmes and the two Soviet soldiers were disarmed and marched towards Rechnitz. One made an attempt to escape and one gendarme, after shouting a warning, fired. The Soviet soldier was hit in the stomach. He was taken to hospital and died on arrival there."

The other Soviet soldier was being held by the Austrian military authorities.

Meanwhile, it was reported here that about 5,033 refugees crossed into Austria between yesterday and dawn today, making the total to date about 65,000.

HUNGARY ADMITS CARE OFFICIAL

NEW YORK, Saturday (UP). — The Hungarian Government has admitted Mr. Robert Meyer, "Care" chief for Yugoslavia, into the revolt-torn country to distribute 10 tons of emergency food supplies, according to word received here yesterday.

Officials at CARE headquarters here said the supplies were taken from stockpiles in Yugoslavia.

Baghdad Lashes Syrian 'Expose' Of Iraqi Plot

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — The Iraqi Government protested strongly to Syria today against allegations that large quantities of arms sent by Iraq as part of an anti-Government plot had been seized by Syrian authorities, according to a Baghdad Radio broadcast.

Burhan e-Din Bashayaan, Iraqi Foreign Minister, summoned the Syrian Minister to protest against the allegations and against Syrian "official attacks" against the Iraqi Government and Nuri e-Said, the Prime Minister.

The Iraqi Government spokesman said that Iraq had never sent arms to Syria and "had no intention of creating trouble in any other state. Iraq's policy always stressed co-operation among Arab states and neighbouring countries."

The Syrian Army spokesman, who made the charge against Iraq last night in Damascus, said the arms were confiscated at a time when Syria was preparing to stand on Egypt's side in her "battle against imperialism." He then attacked the Iraqi Government, which he declared would meet its fate at the hands of the "liberal Arab people."

Recalls Warning

Baghdad Radio recalled that Iraq had warned Syria several months ago against interfering with the flow of Iraqi oil in the pipelines which pass through her territory. At the meeting of Arab heads of state in Beirut two weeks ago, the warning was repeated, coupled with a threat of military action if it is ignored.

The pipeline has been blown up several times at places in Syria during the past few weeks.

The broadcast also charged that the recent attempts on the lives of Lebanese President, Camille Chamoun, and the Iraqi Premier, Nuri Said, were carried out by Egyptian agents.

Meanwhile, the flow of arms to Syria from the Communist bloc is still continuing, according to usually well informed sources here.

Soviet ships are reported to be calling regularly at Latakia and unloading arms, which include heavy artillery and some tanks. However, British sources are so far unwilling to make a firm estimate on whether the scale of Communist arms supplies to Syria exceed an amount which could be absorbed by the Syrian armed forces themselves.

The Voice of Britain Arabic radio in Cyprus stated that large numbers of Soviet experts have arrived in Syria to set up a large military base. The Government, headed by a pro-Soviet junta, has taken over all roads and means of communication, while President Kuwatly is being held virtually a prisoner.

According to Damascus Radio, the Cabinet met twice today to discuss the internal situation, the second meeting continuing till late this evening.

UN Assembly Passes Resolution Urging Immediate Withdrawal

2 Israel Brigades Quit Sinai

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (UP).—Israel announced today that the equivalent of two infantry brigades have been withdrawn from the Sinai Peninsula back into Israel territory.

In his second letter today to the U.N. Secretary-General on the subject of Israel troop withdrawals, the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, said that the two brigades had been withdrawn from those troops which had been in Sinai on November 7. In his earlier letter he had not specified when any particular units had left.

Yesterday, the Israel Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, announced Israel's acceptance of Mr. Hammarskjold's request to permit U.N. observers into the Gaza Strip to investigate conditions there. In a letter to the Secretary-General, Mrs. Meir said that Israel is willing to admit Mr. Hammarskjold's personal representative at any time.

The Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, today circulated a report among members of the General Assembly refuting Syrian allegations of Israel troop concentrations on the Jordanian and Syrian borders.

The report, which summed up an investigation carried out by U.N. observers at the request of the Israel Government, declared that no unusual troop concentrations were found along the border, in defence sectors or in the demilitarized zones. They found no evidence of British or French forces, as had also been alleged by the Syrians.

A message from Colonel Byron Leary, Acting Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, to Mr. Hammarskjold said that on November 22 and 23 U.N. observers with the cooperation of the Israel authorities, visited various sectors of the so-called defensive areas, extending about 10 kms. from the Syrian-Israel and Jordan-Israel demarcation lines.

"Traffic on the roads was normal and there was nothing which indicated a military build-up in the Israel settlements which were visited," the message added.

Arab Press Invited To Visit Gaza Strip

An invitation to Arab journalists from any country whatsoever to visit the Gaza Strip and find out who really conquered it was extended by Kol Yisrael over its Arabic transmission last night.

The Radio offered the journalists, whether individually or in groups, the opportunity of examining any of the Strip's 300,000 inhabitants and visiting POW stockades to determine that it was really the Israel Army which occupied the Strip and not British or French forces, as has been alleged.

America to Hold Up New Aid Projects

LYDDA AIRPORT, Saturday. — "American public opinion is on our side," Mr. T. Kollek, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office, said yesterday on his return by Cyprus Railways from a fortnight's visit to the U.S., Mr. Kollek said that American aid to Israel will continue in projects already sanctioned. Thus plans connected with American grant-in-aid for 1956, including purchase of surplus foodstuffs, are unaffected.

However, he added, it seems that projects which have not yet been sanctioned will be held up until Israel carries out the U.N. decisions with regard to withdrawal from Sinai. *(Tim.)*

NASSER SEES SOVIET ENVOY

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuter). — President Nasser conferred with the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Eugene Kisselev, for nearly two hours today. The Ambassador told reporters that they discussed "current affairs" but declined to elaborate.

MAC INVESTIGATES JORDAN COMPLAINT

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter) — The Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission today investigated a Jordanian complaint that an Israel patrol early yesterday crossed into the Hebron area of Jordan and fired on farmers, Beirut Radio reported.

No casualties were reported.

Belgian Amendment Defeated

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — The U.N. General Assembly today approved an Afro-Asian resolution asking Britain, France and Israel to comply "forthwith" with its resolutions for the withdrawal of their forces from Egypt, by 63 votes to five with 10 abstentions.

The resolution was voted on after a Belgian amendment modifying it was defeated by 37 votes to 28, with 18 abstentions.

The Assembly still had before it a second resolution, authorizing the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, to go ahead with negotiations to enable clearance work in the Suez Canal to begin soon.

Resuming its debate on the Middle East today, the Assembly almost immediately ran into a controversy as to which of the resolutions should be voted first.

It also amended, on the initiative of Belgium's Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, the 21-nation Afro-Asian resolution for the immediate withdrawal of troops. The revised version says that the Assembly

> Notes with regret that according to the communications received by the Secretary-General, two-thirds of the French forces remain, and all the U.K. forces remain, although it has been announced that arrangements are being made for the withdrawal of one battalion, and no Israel forces have been withdrawn behind the Armistice lines, though considerable time has elapsed since the adoption of its relevant resolutions.

The Afro-Asian resolution introduced yesterday by Sudan's Foreign Minister Mohammed Ahmed Maghoub, noted "with grave concern" that the Assembly's "repeated resolutions calling for the complete and immediate withdrawal of Israel, French and U.K. forces have not been complied with though a considerable time had elapsed since their adoption," and reiterates the U.N. request that the three nations "comply forthwith" with the resolutions of November 2 and 7.

On Clearing Suez

The second resolution, co-sponsored by Canada, Colombia, India, Norway, the U.S. and Yugoslavia, would authorize the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, to proceed with the exploration of practical arrangements and the negotiation of agreements so that the Suez Canal "clearing operations may speedily and effectively be undertaken."

This resolution would also have the Assembly note with approval Mr. Hammarskjold's reports on the "presence and functioning" of the U.N. Emergency forces and the negotiation of arrangements so far made for clearing the waterway.

Mr. Spaak said, however, that Belgium was not prepared to vote on the revised 21-nation resolution and added that he had just submitted another amendment to it to note Israel's intention to withdraw her troops. He opposed a vote until "all elements have been taken into account, especially the latest communication from Israel" referring to the withdrawal of a substantial number of forces from the Sinai (see Column 6).

Speaking also for the Netherlands and Luxembourg, M. Spaak said that "we seek a recommendation with which France and Britain may associate themselves in such a way as to show again the respect which they have already evinced for the U.N. resolutions of November 2 and 7.

His amendment, he emphasized, would note that both the Allies and Israel had withdrawn some of their forces from Port Said and Sinai.

Mr. Lloyd and M. Broustra,

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Egypt Expels Stateless Jews And British, French Nationals

By MAURICE CARR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Saturday. — Egypt last Wednesday ordered all stateless Jews to leave the country within four days, and presumably those unable to do so will be interned in concentration camps, according to reports reaching here.

Reuter reported from London that it was learned from the Swiss Legation in Cairo that all British and French subjects have been given 10 days to leave Egypt.

The first group of 150 stateless Jews from Egypt is understood to have reached Naples yesterday, and another shipload is on the way to Marseilles. The property of these Jews is believed to have been confiscated.

Diplomatic observers here consider this alleged breach of human rights by Nasser a matter for a U.N. investigation and possible action by the U.N. police force. Mr. Zalman Shragai, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Immigration Department, when informed of the news, stated "Israel is ready to take in all Jews expelled from Egypt, no matter what our immigration difficulties may be."

According to statistics available here, 15,000 of Egypt's Jewish population of 40,000 are stateless.

The British Foreign Office spokesman described the expulsion order as a "veritable catastrophe," as most of the people concerned had nowhere to go and would be allowed to take out of Egypt only £20 each. The Swiss Legation has been besieged by hundreds of British and French subjects but is "completely incapable" of helping them as local staff formerly attached to embassies have been removed, the spokesman said.

He said that there are some 13,000 British subjects in Egypt, of whom about 1,700 are of United Kingdom origin. The others include between 5,00 and 6,000 Maltese, between 4,000 and 5,000 Cypriots and about 1,000 British subjects from other colonies.

A Quai d'Orsay spokesman in Paris said that 9,000 Frenchmen live in Egypt, including 4,500 Moslems.

Meanwhile, Anglo-French press correspondents who had been in Cairo since the start of the Middle East crisis left by air today for Europe.

First U.K. Troops Quit Port Said

NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuter) — Allied headquarters here announced today that the first British troops to leave Port Said are being withdrawn tonight.

The unit is the First Battalion of the Royal West Kent Regiment, which had been in the frontline for the past ten days. It will arrive in Cyprus tomorrow afternoon.

Meanwhile, in Port Said the British Navy began lifting the first of the scuttled ships blocking the channel from the harbour to the northern end of the Suez Canal. The officer in charge of the operation said that a deepwater channel capable of handling ships up to 8,000 tons would be ready by the week-end and would permit some of the 13 ships marooned in the Canal to get out.

British Garages Impose Own Petrol Rationing

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Heavy demands for petrol today forced many garages throughout Britain to impose their own rationing systems on motorists.

Meanwhile, many flats in Paris were heated for only two hours in the morning and two in the evening as landlords tried to manage on their fuel allowance of two-thirds of their average consumption for the last quarter of 1955. Tenants hoped the temperature would not fall below minus 10 degrees centigrade, when it would be necessary either to heat continuously or to cut off the heating altogether and drain pipes to avoid bursts.

DAYAN REPORTS TO KNESSET COMMITTEE

The Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, gave a summing-up of the Sinai Campaign at a meeting in Tel Aviv on Friday of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

SAUD WILLING TO MAINTAIN LEGION

King Saud has offered to cover personally all the expenses of the Arab Legion if Jordan will abrogate the Anglo-Jordanian treaty, Radio Beirut reported on Friday.

Paris Sure U.N.E.F. Will Reopen Suez

By a Special Correspondent

PARIS, Saturday. — The Quai d'Orsay spokesman stated today that France is willing to leave the choice of methods to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the November 2 General Assembly resolution, namely reopening the Suez Canal and ensuring freedom of passage for all nations.

France is "confident that Mr. Hammarskjold will make sure that the U.N. police force fulfils these two imperative tasks."

This statement on France's position dispels doubts raised by previous declarations made here by Quai d'Orsay officials in the absence in New York of M. Christian Pineau.

Gruenther May Influence Ike

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Saturday. — The British and the French hope that General Alfred Gruenther, who arrived here yesterday after resigning the Supreme Command of the North Atlantic alliance, will be able to influence his old friend General Eisenhower to support America's N.A.T.O. allies in their hour of greatest need.

President Eisenhower, however, shows no sign of shifting from his firm attitude that Britain, France and Israel have offended against international law and must make amends by unconditional withdrawal of their forces from Egypt.

Last night, the U.S. delegation reverted to its original support of the resolution. America's position is tied to lobbying in favour of a second resolution giving the Secretary-General authority to negotiate for the clearing of the Suez Canal.

The "Washington Post" headline today, "U.S. Yielding On Oil Policy," is based on remarks made by a Dutch Cabinet Minister to the effect that the U.S. will help meet the European oil shortage in "the near future." Other observers believe that the U.S. is promising oil to the European community with the understanding that the small nations will bring pressure on Britain and France to withdraw unconditionally from Egypt.

Eden Leaves: No Policy Change

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — In a dispatch from London today "The New York Times" quoted "some well qualified sources" who doubted that Sir Anthony Eden would return from his rest trip to Jamaica as Britain's Prime Minister.

The correspondent, Drew Middleton, wrote, "those sources who believe Sir Anthony will resign either while he is in Jamaica or immediately upon his return, reject suggestions that his resignation would be prompted by the opposition that his policy in the Middle East has aroused in the U.N., and in Britain."

The Prime Minister and his wife took off from London in a BOAC airliner last night and arrived in Jamaica this morning.

At London Airport, the Prime Minister told reporters he had discussed with his Ministers the broad lines of British policy on the Middle East crisis. "Our position has not changed," he said.

"I am going because the doctors say I must, and it is the quickest way to get well. I am assured that on my return to this country, I shall feel completely fit, ready to resume my duties fully," he added.

Tories' Dilemma

Politicians say that Sir Anthony's cabinet over which Mr. R. A. Butler is now presiding, faces a challenging week in keeping the government's parliamentary supporters united. Their dilemma is that if they refuse to withdraw their troops from Port Said at once, as the U.N. wishes, about 25 members may rebel.

But if the Government pulls out the troops without a guarantee of effective international control of the Canal, it faces revolt from a larger section, believed about 50 strong, headed by the "Suez Group," which has consistently advocated firm action against Nasser.

Several right-wing British newspapers today gave full support to last night's statement by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary to the U.N. Assembly.

"The Daily Telegraph" criticized the reaction of the U.S. to certain developments in the crisis. The paper said:

> It must be hoped that the Americans will abandon the attitude of moral disapproval to which they have no conceivable right and which has just led them to administer a snub to an Australian peace-maker in the shape of Mr. Casey.
>
> They should be encouraged to descend from these petrifying heights by the resolution of the Barbados pact powers yesterday which viewed with anxiety and alarm the rising tide of subversion in the Middle East, and by the knowledge that Syria is the backdoor of Nasser's Egypt.
>
> It should be realized as Mr. Selwyn Lloyd made very clear that it is not simply or only Britain and France which are on trial, but also the U.N. organization.

The "Daily Mail" (Conservative) commented, "At this moment there should be more concern over the danger of collusion between Russia and Syria to provoke trouble on Israel's border."

U.S. Athletes Star in Olympics

MELBOURNE, Saturday (Reuter, UP). — The United States continued to show its traditional strength in track and field events in the third day of the XVIth Olympics, taking firsts in the finals of the long jump, hammer throw, 400 metres hurdles and 100 metres sprint.

Two more records were shattered today after the brilliant display on Friday, in which every final set a new Olympic record.

In the finals today, the American victories included a new Olympic record in the hammer throw of 63.19 metres set by Harold Connelly. Gregory Bell's leap of 7.83 metres won the long jump, while Glenn Davis lived up to expectations in taking the 400 metres hurdles. A 21-year-old Texan, Bobby Morrow, captured the gold medal in the 100 metres sprint.

Feodor Bogdanovski of the U.S.S.R. set a world record when he lifted 430 kgs. to take the gold medal in the middleweight weight-lifting class. Pete George (U.S.) won the silver medal for second place and Armanno Pignatti (Italy) was third.

In other finals today, Igor Rybak (U.S.S.R.) topped the lightweight class in weight-lifting.

Norman Read of New Zealand walked 50 kms. in 4 hours, 30 minutes, 42.8 seconds ahead of E. Maskinov (U.S.S.R.) and John Ludggren (Sweden), who crossed the finish line two and four minutes after him.

Italy's fencers took the gold medal for the team foils event. France won the silver medal, and Hungary captured the bronze medal when it defeated the U.S. team, which placed fourth.

America took three gold medals on Friday, while Russia and Czechoslovakia took one each.

Two of the three American victories on Friday were in weight-lifting. Charles Vinci lifted 342.5 kgs. to top the bantam class and win the first gold medal of the XVIth Olympics. Vladimir Stogov (U.S.S.R.) was second, Mahmoud Namdjou (Iran) third.

Isaac Berger smashed both Olympic and world records in the featherweight division when he outdid Evgeni Minayev of Russia with a lift of 382.5 kgs. Marian Zielelnski of Poland was third.

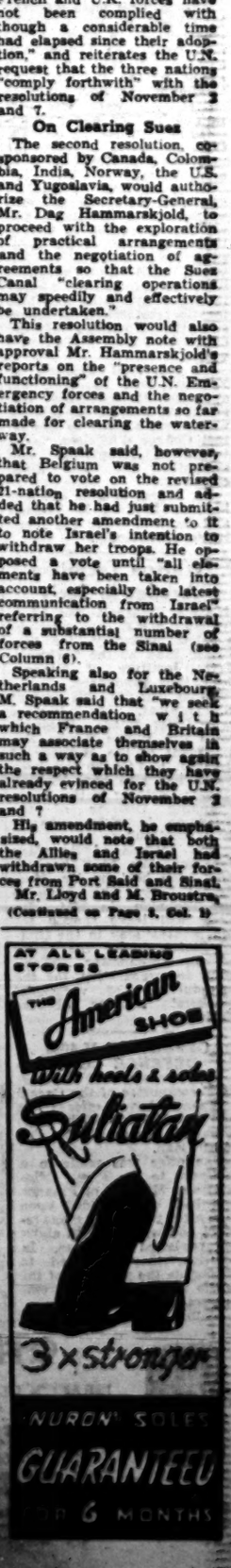
Charles Dumas, a 19-year-

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Social & Personal

The Yugoslav Minister, Mr. Dragoje Djuric, on Friday paid a courtesy call on the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Haim Levanon.

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Mayor Haim Levanon, Tel Aviv Councillors and their ladies were guests of the Armoured Corps in the Sinai Peninsula over the week-end. They discussed with welfare officers various ways of helping their "adopted" units.

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Mr. Avraham Cahane has been re-elected President of the Tel Aviv Chamber of Commerce.

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Mr. L. A. Pincus, Managing Director of El Al Airlines, has submitted his resignation for personal reasons.

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An exhibition of sculptures and reproductions of paintings by Henry Moore, the contemporary British artist, was opened yesterday at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem, by Mr. William Wilson, the British Consul. The works have been lent by the British Council.

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The Carl Marx Lamp Factory is happy to announce its new standing lamp which solves the electricity problem. Forty w. consumption gives light of 150 w. Please ask for our prospectus — P.O.B. 1200, Jerusalem. (Advt.)

Scandinavians Show Sympathy with Israel

HAIFA, Saturday. — A report of a lecture tour of Scandinavian countries by Dr. Chaim Wardi, of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, has just been received from Pastor Per F. Hansen, Pastor of the Scandinavian Seamen's Church here. The tour was sponsored by the Norwegian Karmelinstituttet, whose object is "The extension of spiritual contact between Israel and Scandinavia."

The lectures were attended by leaders of the Christian communities in many towns and cities. At Gothenburg, Sweden, Dr. Wardi was welcomed by the audience with "Hatikva." In Norway, press conferences were also arranged in the main cities, some of them lasting for over two hours, to satisfy the newsmen's questions on Israel problems.

"A great many prejudices and misunderstandings seem to have been eliminated and we have reason to believe that a majority of the audiences who listened to Dr. Wardi will find adequate ways of expressing their feeling of sympathy and love for the restoration of Israel and the rebuilding of the country," Pastor Hansen writes.

At the final meeting in Norway, held in Oslo, the audience spontaneously collected the sum of 400 crowns, which was handed to the Israel Chargé d'Affaires, "as a token of recognition and sympathy for the Sinai campaign."

Dr. Wardi is now continuing his lectures in Finland and Sweden, under the Institute's sponsorship.

Watson Technion Academic Sec'y

HAIFA, Saturday.—Mr. J.L.A. Watson, M.B.E., has been appointed Secretary for Academic Staff at the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, it is announced.

From 1952 until his present appointment, Mr. Watson was Chief Roads Engineer with the Public Works Department of the Ministry of Labour, and for the past three years has also been Visiting Senior Lecturer in the Town Planning Division of the Technion, in which capacity he is continuing.

The position of Secretary for Academic Staff has till now been held by Dr. Mordechai Levy, who came to the Technion in 1944. Dr. Levy will leave shortly for ten months' stay in the United States, under the terms of an Eisenhower Fellowship, in preparation for the introduction of vocational teachers' training at the Technion.

OFFER FOR IL40m. DEFENCE LOAN

The directors and the workers' committee of the Cargal company have offered to will buy IL[illegible] of the Government's proposal IL40m. Defence Loan.

The offer was made in a telegram to the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and had been decided upon soon after the plant's management and workers read about the projected loan issue. In addition, they promised to encourage the purchase of the bonds by their friends, employees and families.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post November 25, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeals

Before Justices Agranat, Landau and Berinson

Dr. Chaim Stein, Appellant, v. Dr. Lazar Cohen Katz, Respondent (C.A. 233/54).

Arbiter May Not Fix More Than Maximum Rent

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on June 21, 1954 (C.C. 828/49 and C.C. 881/49).

Dr. Stein is the owner of the private Ein Geddi Hospital in Tel Aviv. In July, 1940, he leased the hospital to Dr. Katz, who occupies it to this day. In 1947 the two parties signed a new contract which included a clause to the effect that either might ask for a decrease or increase in the annual rent of IL1,277, during the month of July of each year and if the parties could not agree, the decision should be left to an arbitrator.

In July 1947, Dr. Katz asked for a decrease in rent due to the change in economic conditions. Dr. Stein countered this with a demand for an increase. The matter was referred to an arbitrator in July 1949, and the arbitrator eventually decided that Dr. Katz should pay 15% more rent for the year 1947-48 and an extra 15% for the year 1948-49.

Dr. Stein asked the Tel Aviv District Court to enforce the arbitration award, while Dr. Katz asked that it be set aside. Judge Kister held that the award should be set aside.

Mr. Giselter appeared for the appellant, Mr. Yechiel for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Landau, in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court, with which Justices Agranat and Berinson concurred, set out the facts of the case in full and then considered the first question to be answered by the court: whether the Rent Restrictions (Business Premises) Ordinance, 1941, is applicable to the relationship between the two parties, in view of the appellant's argument that the business itself — and not only the premises — had been rented to the respondent as a going concern and that the Ordinance was therefore not applicable. The answer to the question of whether the lessee of a going concern, which includes premises, is protected by the rent restrictions ordinance should be sought, the justice said, in every concrete case, with due regard to the general purpose of the ordinance — which was to prevent the tenant's being evicted from his premises by the landlord. This meant that at least in cases where the premises form a substantial part of the leased business, the lessee must enjoy the protection of the ordinance. In accordance with this criterion there was no doubt that the hospital, although it included fixtures and equipment, was protected by the ordinance.

Turning to the next question, whether an arbitrator has the right to fix rent which is higher than the maximum rent laid down in the ordinance (as was done by the arbitrator in the present case), Justice Landau said that the question of whether a court may fix rent for business premises was dealt with by the Supreme Court in C.A. 70/51 (P.D. 9/897). He then discussed the three separate judgments given in this former case and concluded that the majority had been of the opinion that if a court fixes rent above the maximum allowed by the ordinance its decision will be null and void. All the more so then, he continued, would this apply to the fixing of rent above the maximum by an arbitrator. And even if one were to go so far as to treat the arbitrator's decision not as a judicial act but as the outcome of the parties' consent, this would make no difference, since the parties themselves were not entitled to agree to a rent which exceeds the maximum laid down by the ordinance.

As to Mr. Giselter's argument that the question as to whether two parties may agree to a rent which is higher than the maximum set down in the law is not so much a matter of jurisdiction as of public policy, he was not satisfied by his reasoning, said Justice Landau. Mr. Giselter had based his plea on two considerations: that the ordinance denied the parties freedom of action with regard to rent so as to preclude the possibility of the stronger landlord's imposing his will on the weaker tenant—which situation did not exist in the present case; and, secondly, that the legislator had lately changed its attitude towards this question, the provisions in the new Tenants Protection Law 1954 allowing the parties to fix, by mutual consent, a rent higher than the maximum, bearing witness to this change. But, continued Justice Landau, the ideological roots of the ordinance must not be confused with its material content. In accordance with the latter, the rent may not, in any circumstances, be raised above the maximum. And the change in the legislator's attitude, only meant that, as from 1954 onwards, the law had become less stringent, but it did not mean that the legislator completely repudiated the previous law, which latter should obviously be applied to cases which fell under its provisions at the time.

In conclusion, Justice Landau considered the argument that the respondent was barred from attacking the validity of the arbitrator's decision after he, himself, had referred the matter to him, thus causing the appellant to lose a great deal of time and money. He would not consider the merits of this argument, said the Justice, since, in any case, even if there were estoppel this would not vest jurisdiction in the arbitrator to fix a rent higher than the maximum, the principal cause for denying him this jurisdiction being public policy which requires that a tenant be protected, even against himself.

Appeal dismissed without costs.

Judgment given on November 8, 1956.

ARRESTS. — The South Korean Army announced yesterday that six senior officers, including Lt.-General Kung Moon Bomg, commander of the Second Army, had been arrested in connection with the assassination of Army Counter Intelligence Chief, Lt.-General Kim Chang Yong, last January.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 240, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 (noon), 1.30, 4.00, 5.00, 5.45, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, and 12.00 p.m. English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News). 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 6.00 p.m. Turkish News: 11.30 a.m.

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Al Jolson (Vocalist). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.20 Messages to Immigrants. 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 "Music for Sunday" Schubert: Offertorium. 4.40 "First Broadcast" Shmaya Ashkenazi (Tenor). 5.05 Intermezzo. 5.30 Youth Programme. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 Ron-Ami. 7.40 Sport. 8.05 This Week at the Cinema. 8.25 "Parents & Children." 8.55 Bible Reading: Shmuel A' — Chapter 15. 9.15 I.P.O. Concert: Conductor: Francesco Molinari - Pradelli. Brahms: Symphony No. 1 in C-minor, op. 68. 10.35 "Light Rhythm." 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 469, 255, 43.9 & 33.3 M.
English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 43.9 & 460 M.): 1.45 "Oboe" — Leon Goossens. 2.15 Close Down. 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Guidance for Ulpanim, Dr. Kamrat. 6.00 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Persian. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa. 6.30 News. 6.37 "Personal Column." Walter Eytan. 6.45 "Progress Report." 7.00 South Africans in Israel. Programme for U.K. 11.30 a.m. News. 11.37 Personal Column. 11.45 "Progress Report." 12.00 "Learn a Hanukkah Song."

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 226 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "The Week in Galei Zahal." 6.45 "The Evening Star." 7.00 News. 7.10 Sport. 7.25 Classical Requests Programme: Works by Smetana and Britten. 8.00 Bow & Arrow. 8.30 Quiz. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B. B. C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.62, 16.96 and 25.15 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. "This Scotland..." Contact Programme. International Commentary.

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Cash Gifts To Toy Fund

Cash contributions to the Jerusalem Post Toy Fund on Thursday and Friday include:—
IL[illegible] — Jerusalem Municipality.
IL[illegible] — [illegible] Ltd., Haifa.
$[illegible] — [illegible] Office of El Al Israel Airlines.
IL30 — [illegible] Insurance Co. Ltd., Haifa.
IL40 — Traders & Shippers, Ltd., Haifa.
IL25 — Staff of Layam Ltd.; Shoham Ltd., Haifa. The Jerusalem Post Press Workers, Jerusalem.
IL21 — Mrs. Leopold Schen in the name of her grandchildren, Tel Aviv.
$10.00 — Rabbi A.M. Heller, Jerusalem.
IL[illegible] — Savta, for Jacob Rosenberg, Bak'a, Jerusalem.
IL12 — Dr. Ed. Isaac, Tel Aviv.
IL10 — Mirelia; Dani, Gadi and Noa from their grandmother; Maria F. Nussbaum; Michael Rosenfeld; Jerusalem. United Shipping Agency Ltd.; Ilan and Edna Baruch, Haifa. Frankfurter & Co.; Assistants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Jaffa; Kurt Joachimson; Frank H. Thomas; Mr. Dubiner, Tel Aviv.
$5.00 — Mr. and Mrs. M. Wolper, Redwood City, California.
IL 8 — H. & S. Mankuta, Hadera. Avital Doron, Johannesburg, So. Africa. Zeitner; Anon.; Dr. Nahman Becker, Tel Aviv. Dorit Schuller, Haia.
IL 7.500—Dany and Ascher Lipkin, Kfar Bialik. Shikun Amami Ramat Hasharon.
IL 6.350—The Evelina de Rothschild Secondary School, Jerusalem.
IL 6 — Bridge Friends, 30 Rehov Herzliah; Dalia Friedler (6 months old), Haifa. E.S.-L.O. in memory of Marion Hoofien, Tel Aviv.
IL 5 — David M. Epstein; E.C., Jerusalem. Morita: Cypra Kahn; Lilly S. in memory of Bruno; Dr. and Mrs. A. Beyer; Anonymous Haifa. N.N., Kfar Ata; Zvi Levy; Aunt Lily for Gil and Michael in Capetown; Salomon family in memory of our soldier brother Israel Stahl; R.E.A.; Mr. Dulsiv; Mr. and Mrs. Goodman; Miss Sharon Ginsberg; Mr. Fissek, Tel Aviv. Mrs. Helen Liss, Givat Chen. Hana Kalev (4 yrs.) and David Kalev (1½), now Stockholm.
IL 4.400 — Charles W. Sternberg, Colorado.
IL 4 — Claire Ita, Tel Aviv.
IL 3 — For Yehudit's birthday, Jerusalem. Shlomo Rosen; Jeehy Shaaz; Mr. Goldstein; Anon., Tel Aviv, Damidt; Schabrinsky; Michael an Daniel Stranowsky, Haifa. Suzanna Kitron, Ramat Chen.
IL 2 — N.N., Haifa. David and Yehudit, Ramat Hasharon. Rand E. Alacid; Danny Levin; Maya Weinberg; Chepnik Family; Anon.; Anon. Shalom Osherov; Elenita Yaron, Tel Aviv. Rafi, Eldad, Guri, Givat Brenner. Micha and Dani Loewe, Ramat Hadar. Gershon Reichman wishes long life to Fritz Goldstein and Ada Reichman, Holon.
IL 1.800—Yael Super, Beit Oren.
IL 1.700—Mr. Karlinsky, Tel Aviv.
IL 1 — Ruth and Edna Stein, Gan Yavne. Anon.; Jane Cohen; Benny and Zipi Aronovitz; Freudenfeld; Mr. Lukatch; Anon.; Anon.; Feigenbaum; Anon.; Anon., Tel Aviv. Aron, Jerusalem. Abraham Wald; Alisa Wolf, Haifa.
IL 0.500—Daniela Junus Tchepinsky, Tel Aviv. Alexander and Raphael Fraz, Jerusalem.
IL 0.250—Ilan Baruch (from his pocket money), Haifa. Emil Umansky, Tel Aviv.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Destry.
EDEN: "Les Fruits de l'Ete."
EDISON: A Man Alone.
ORGIL: Patterns.
ORION: Joe Macbeth.
ORNA: The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit.
RON: The Kid from Brooklyn.
STUDIO: Come Back Little Sheba, 3rd week.
TEL OR: "Le Feu dans la Peau," 6th week. Matinee: Tarzan.
ZION: Maddalena, 2nd week.

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY: D-Day, The Sixth of June.
ARMON DAVID: Hobson's Choice, 3rd week.
CHEN: The Solid Gold Cadillac.
EDEN: A Cigarette and A Glass, 6th week.
ESTHER: Trial, 5th week.
MOGRABI: Bigger Than Life.
OPHIR: The Eddy Duchin Story, 5th week.
MIGDALOR: 4 Days in Paris, 2nd week.
ORION: Rebel Without a Cause, 5th week.
SHDEROTH: There's Always Tomorrow, 2nd week.
TAMAR: Modern Times, 6th week.
TCHELETH: My Sister Eileen, 5th week.
YARON: Anna Karenina.
ZAMIR: "Cuore Ingrato," 11th week.

HAIFA

GAL OR: The Benny Goodman Story, 3rd week. Matinee: Beachhead.
AMPHITHEATRE: Bus Stop.
ORAH: Now and Forever, 2nd week.
ARMON: "La Donna La Piu Bella Del Mondo."
EN DOR: Long John Silver.
ORLY: Marty, 2nd week.
MORIAH: Battle Cry.
MAY: Deep in My Heart, 2nd week.
ORION: Dan and Sa'adia.
ATZMON: "Sans Laisser D'Adresse."
PEER: Square Jungle.

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Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:** — Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-5. (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.

1) Sculptures and reproductions of works by Henry Moore. 2) American Silk Screen Printing. 3) Iranian Ceramics 1500 B.C.—1500 A.D. Exhibit of the Month, Door of an Imâmsâda (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia. Ispahan, 1263 A.D. (663 A.H.). Bezalel 9-1, 3-5.

Sketches and Drawings by A. Yakin, Beit Hillel.

An industrial corner of Jerusalem Export Firms is open daily from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, except Friday afternoons and Saturdays.

• **Lecture:** — Mr. Shalom Kremer on "The Young Hebrew Story." Beeri Club, 9 Alharizi, 8.30.

M. Weiss, on the legislature in Israel. Beit Ha'am, 7 p.m.

E. Ben-Eliahu, on the geography of Israel, with slides. Beit Ha'am, 8 p.m.

• **Bazaar:** — Society for Crippled Children — Sale of Clothes at 3 Rehov Ben Yehuda, 6.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4253, 4077.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner music. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• **Theatre:** — Ohel, "5:5," 8. Cameri, "An Everyday Occurrence," Mazrabi, 8. "He Walked Through the Fields," New Cameri Hall, 8.30.

• **Tourist Service:** — Z.O.A. House Tourist Service and Library — 9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.

• **Exhibitions:** — 1) Watercolours and sketches by Ludwig Schwerin. 2) Oil Paintings ad Gouaches by Mina Zisselman. Museum. 10 a.m. — 3 p.m.

Young Artists Exhibit, Artists' Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi. 10-1, 4-7.

ZICHRON YAACOV

• **Theatre:** — Do-Re-Mi, "Pajama Game," 9.

RAMAT GAN

• **Zirstron:** — Ice Parade, 3.30 and 8.

GIVAT RAMBAM

Good advice for a pleasant evening — Zili Bar (formerly Trocadero), 14 Rehov Hanegbah. At the microphone: Amalie Triano.

TIBERIAS

• **Theatre:** — Habimah, "I Like Mike," Aviv. 7 and 9.30.

ASHKELON

• **Theatre:** — Habimah, "In the Plains of the Negev," (for "Telem"), 8.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Oplatka, Jaffa Road, Mahane Yehuda, 4021.
TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3526. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 5335. Castel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 22116. Katz, 132 Dizengoff, 23330. Maccabi, New Maccabi Quarter, 67387. **JAFFA:** Noga near Cinema Noga, 81906. **RISHON LE-ZION:** Gamernik.
HAIFA: Glousman, 12 Balfour 4022.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Grunwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 63663. Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 29496. Dr. Levitan, 100 Ben Yehuda, 24507. **JAFFA:** Dr. Alkalai, Rehov 4, No. 65.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevilm, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67427.

HITANDUT OLEI BRITANNIA
Tel Aviv Branch
Arthur Saul Super
(Assistant Editor of "The Jerusalem Post")
will lecture on
Newspapers in Israel
on Monday, November 26, in the Keren Hayesod Hall, 5 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, at 8.15 p.m.
ALL WELCOME

'PRAVDA' CRITICIZES TITO

MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuter). — President Tito's November 11 speech criticizing the Soviet leaders for their policies in East Europe came under another slashing attack in yesterday's "Pravda," the Soviet Communist Party's newspaper.

The paper described Marshal Tito's speech as a "repetition of the former attack on the Soviet Union" which came after the "Soviet-Yugoslav break in 1948.

Complaining about the tone of the attack on Soviet and other Communists, the newspaper again accused him of "obvious intentions" in the international affairs of other Communist parties.

It charged the Yugoslav leaders with setting themselves up as knowing the "only possible road" to Socialism as they believed that "without us even the sun won't rise."

"Pravda" said that President Tito's call for other Communist countries to achieve a Yugoslav type of independence amounted to urging them to "go it alone" outside the "Socialist Camp."

It also declared that by criticizing "Stalinists" within the Soviet and other Communist parties, the Yugoslav President "did not argue with, but lectured or rather abused, various leaders of Communist and workers parties."

The newspaper attacked Marshal Tito by reminding him of the "great importance to the Yugoslav economy of aid received from the capitalist states, primarily the U.S."

"Pravda" pointed out that the Soviet Union had built up her economy on her own and in face of the opposition of capitalist states.

The paper attacked Hungary's former leaders for mechanically copying Soviet industrialization in spite of advice not to.

This led to mistakes in building the (pre-uprising) Hungarian Workers Party.

It said the Rakosi-Gero regime "committed gross mistakes in both general political questions and the field of economic policy and cultural development."

It accused Marshal Tito of exaggerating the role of the people in the recent Hungarian uprising, but admitted that "considerable sections of the workers were involved as well as counter-revolutionaries."

In an account of recent events in Hungary which preceded the attack on Marshal Tito, "Pravda," for the first time, admitted indirectly that the Hungarian people were opposed to the actions of Soviet troops.

The paper reiterated promises to withdraw Soviet troops eventually from Hungary to encourage national communism and liberalization on a Communist basis.

Jordan, Egypt Ban British Goods

AMMAN, Saturday (Reuter). — The Jordan Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee today approved proposals for boycotting goods from Britain and permitting the import of goods from any other part of the world.

The Committee recommended that the Government ban the import of British goods and also forbid double diplomatic representation in Israel and Jordan.

In Cairo, yesterday, the Egyptian Commerce Minister, Dr. Mohammed Abu Nossier, said that Egypt had decided to ban trade with Britain and France.

FIRE GUTS BRITISH STORE IN AKABA

AMMAN, Saturday (Reuter). —Serious damage was caused by a big fire which broke out at the British Land Forces store at Akaba Port, it was announced here yesterday.

Police are now investigating the cause of the fire which heavily damaged stores and barrack blocks.

HELICOPTERS AGAINST TERRORISTS IN CYPRUS

NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuter). — Air headquarters announced here yesterday the formation of a new squadron of nine helicopters for anti-terrorist duties.

Two Greek-Cypriot youths were arrested in a Limassol street yesterday after an Army patrol which stopped and searched them alleged it had found that they were carrying loaded pistols.

Under more drastic penalties announced yesterday, possessing arms is now punishable only by death.

Israel at Talks On Atomic Farming

WAGENINGEN (Holland), Saturday (Reuter). — Experts from several countries, including Israel, Portugal, Spain and Greece, will attend the first European congress on the use of atomic energy in agriculture, which will be opened here on December 10, it was announced today.

The five-day conference will study chiefly the use of isotopes in soil examination, zoological and botanic research, plant improvement, and food preservation.

Blueprint For Polish Unions

WARSAW, Saturday (Reuter). — A blueprint on the reconstruction of the Polish Trade Union movement was issued on Thursday. The Central Council of Trade Unions, which last week-end held a stormy plenum of self-criticism and dismissed as "anti-democratic" its executives, announced that it proposed to transform itself into a council or a federation of trade unions with complete independence and decentralization for individual trade unions.

The proposals include the following:

Unions should be completely independent of the State and its administration.

The development of trade unions should be based on the best traditions existing before the last war and in the first years after it, and should be based on fully democratic principles.

The ideological and political leadership of the United Workers (Communist) Party should be recognized, but all forms of administrative influence exerted by party bodies over trade unions should be abolished.

Trade unions should have their own representatives in the Parliament.

No decision of basic importance to the working classes concerning the spending of national income should be made by the Government without taking into account the attitude of the trade unions.

The Central Council of Trade Unions should have the right to initiate legislation.

Severe punishment should be meted out to those who in the past committed crimes against innocent persons or were responsible for the present catastrophic conditions of Poland's economy.

Workers' self-government councils (now being tried out experimentally) should be universally introduced.

In those industries where work conditions are particularly hard, hours should be reduced to 40 a week. There should be an allowance for the unemployed.

Church Services

JERUSALEM

St. Paul's Church (Musrara Qr.): E.S., 7 a.m. H.C., as announced. Preacher: Canon H.R.A. Jones (Tel. 2718).

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial) M.S. 10 a.m. Minister Rev. W. Gardiner Scott. Vesper Service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall), 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. German Hospice Chapel. Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel. Languages: English, French, German, Italian; St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne). Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese; 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel) Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German, 9 a.m. Pierre de Sion 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul's St.), M.S. 8 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim). Morning Worship, 11 a.m. Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow.

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6 p.m. Vesper talk: "How can we be thankful?" by H.L. Minard. Public welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 110), Breaking of Bread, 10.30 a.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way). E.S. 7.30 p.m.

Bible Evangelical Mission (Pentecostal), Hovevei Zion St., first house; Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation (Opp. Gan Rehavia). Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m. Friday: E.S., 6 p.m. Saturday: Bible Study, 10 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists (Rehov Abraham Lincoln, near Y.M.C.A.): 9.30 a.m. Sabbath School. 10.45 a.m. Preaching & Worship: 4 p.m. Bible class. (Russian Compound): Mass 8 a.m. (Russian).

Greek Orthodox Church (St. Simeon's, Katamon): Mass 8.30 a.m. (Greek & Arabic).

Assemblies of God Church, corner Mamilla & King George Rds. (Pastor: H.B. Pencovic): Sat., 7.30 p.m.; Sun., 5 p.m. Prayer Meeting: Wed., 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Immanuel Church (Anglican Episcopal) off 19 Eilat St. H.C., 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O.B. 2773, Tel Aviv.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's), Jaffa: M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 p.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

Russian Orthodox Church (St. Peter's Church, Abu Kebir): Mass 8 p.m. (Russian).

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain St., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant; Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30. (P.O.B. 1797).

The Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Meir St.), P.O.B. 1305. Lutheran Service, 8 p.m.

Russian Orthodox Church (St. Eliyah's Cave, Mt. Carmel): Mass 8 a.m.

Brethren (Bethesda Gospel Hall, 89 Allenby Rd.): Sun.: Breaking of Bread, 9.30 a.m. (2nd & 4th Sun. of month, 6.30 p.m.); Gospel meetg., 5 p.m. Wed.: Bible Study, 5 p.m.; Prayer, 6.30 p.m. Sat.: Bible study, 5 p.m. Languages: Hebrew, Arabic, English, Russian, German, etc.

NAZARETH

Church of Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Mass 8 a.m. (Greek and Arabic).

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The Rule of Hungary
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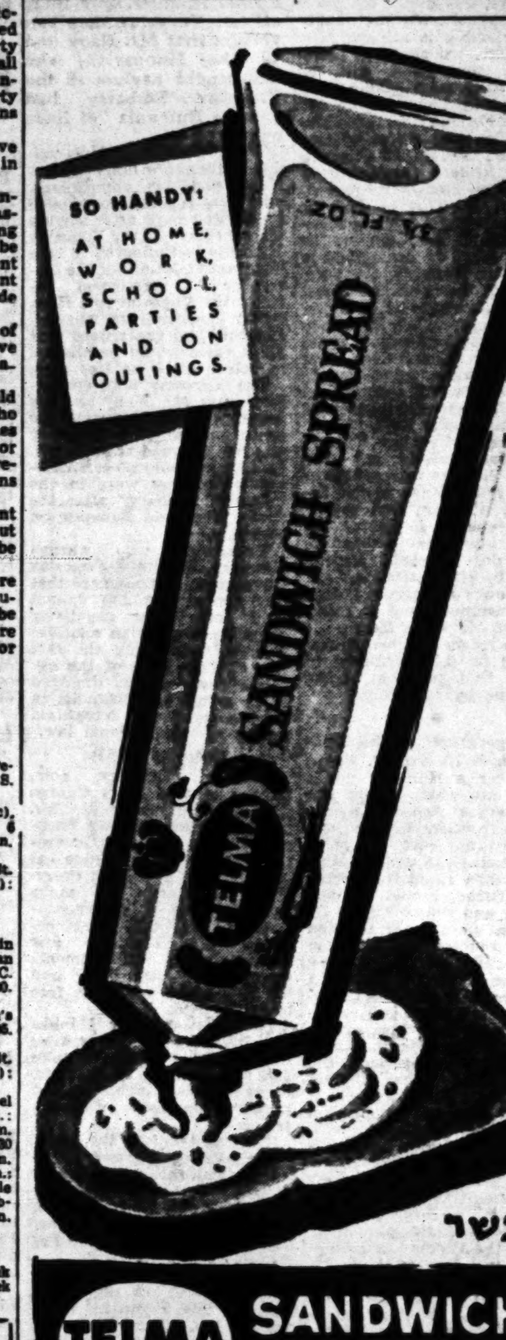
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CITRUS fruit — chocolate, clothing, gift parcels. Tel Aviv: Transorient, 2 Rehov Har Sinai, Tel. 60979; Haifa: Transorient, 35 Rehov Hanamal; Metatours, 4 Rehov Habankim; Jerusalem: Photo Eliezer, Jaffa Rd., near Avnal.



Today's Postbag

WEATHER

FORECAST: Partly cloudy.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Casa'an	24	14	30	21
Tiberias	29	14	35	24
Haifa Port	25	19	29	22
Natanya	29	12	32	21
Tel Aviv Port	24	13	29	21
Lydda Airport	29	7	27	20
Jerusalem	20	10	24	22
Beersheba	17	10	29	22
Eilat	11	12	21	20
Sinai	—	—	—	20

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Miss Rahel Zabari, M.K., after taking part in the South-east Asian Socialist Conference in Bombay.

DEPARTURES

Mr. A. Ben-Eliezer, M.K., to the U.S. for a lecture tour on behalf of the Herut Party.

A CONSIGNMENT of fresh guavas has been airshipped by the Foreign Trade and Supply Co. Ltd. to a client in Stockholm who regularly buys Israel avocados and strawberries.

• • •

SHOSHANA BARAZANI and Salah Mizrahi, charged with killing Eliahu Sinai on October 8, were committed for trial in the Jerusalem District Court on Friday by Examining Magistrate Y. Bazak. They are accused of killing the Ratisbonne Monastery watchman by sending him a box of sweets containing a hand grenade.

• • •

THE SCIENTIFIC and technical staffs of the Weizmann Institute have presented seven battery radio sets to the Defence Forces for units serving in Sinai.

Tractorist Gets Life Ban on Driving

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH, Saturday. — For having caused the death of a fellow-settler through gross negligence, Herzl Grannot, 22, of Kibbutz Messilot, in the Beisan Valley, was barred for life from driving a vehicle, fined IL500 (with the alternative of three months in jail) and given a six-month sentence, suspended for three years.

He was sentenced on Thursday, by Judge S. Kassan, Relieving President of the Haifa District Court, sitting here. Last March, Grannot went to take a tractor out of the kibbutz shed, but instead of backing out, he jerked it forward, striking the wall. The wall collapsed, fatally injuring Yeruham Drori, 35, father of three children, who was standing behind the shed.

Grannot had no licence for driving a tractor and since the accident had been preparing for his test.

However, Judge Kassan barred him for life from taking out a driving licence, as a penalty for what he termed the accused's "enormous carelessness."

SEVEN INJURED IN SINAI CRASH

REHOVOT, Saturday. — A tender carrying 10 technicians of the Israel Mining Industries and Mekorot water company overturned in a bomb crater at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula yesterday morning.

Seven of the men were injured and flown to the Kaplan Hospital after receiving first aid on the spot — between Bir Adass and Bir Abu Tur.

Three were later sent home, but Messrs Y. Noy and A. Marmorstein of Mekorot and Z. Ferst and M. Gottas of the mining company were detained, and their condition tonight was still serious.

More Drastic Cuts If Power Waste Not Eliminated—SAPIR

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Electricity and fuel consumption can be reduced by 10 per cent by eliminating wastage, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said in Jerusalem on Friday.

If this is not generally appreciated, the restrictions imposed as of today will have to be more drastic, he said.

A special committee has been appointed to report by Tuesday on ways of reducing consumption. This committee contains representatives of the Ministries of Industry and of Labour, the Manufacturers Association, the Histadrut and the Electric Corporation. The Committee was also asked to study the advisability of transferring part of production from day to night shifts, when the demand for power is not so great.

It will also inquire if those factories which are high consumers of fuel and electricity, but which have ample stocks on hand, cannot cut down production considerably or even send their employees on their annual leaves.

It is expected that several furnaces in cement plants will be closed down today. These plants are responsible for about 10 per cent of the country's fuel consumption.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Namir, on Friday called on the President of the Manufacturers Association, Mr. Arie Shenkar, it was announced.

Considerable attention is being paid to expanding future sources of oil. Apart from French firms, companies from other countries have shown increased interest in seeking contracts to construct an Eilat-Haifa pipeline.

Surveying has already begun. This pipeline, capable of carrying up to 25,000,000 tons of oil annually, would help solve the Suez crisis. It would cost an estimated $50m.-75m.

It is understood that the services of several tankers, with a capacity of 50,000 tons, have already been contracted. These tankers can make one round trip each month.

Tunnel to Explore Ramon Flint Clay

A 300 metre tunnel is to be dug in the Makhtesh Ramon hillside to survey the quantity and quality of flint clay, the Ministry of Development spokesman said yesterday.

Traces of flint clay have been found on the surface of the area to be surveyed and the tunnel will help investigation of the clay's industrial potential. It will be 2.3 metres wide and two metres high.

At another location in the makhtesh, approximately 150,000 tons of high-quality flint clay have been found, in which the alumina content reaches 42-45 per cent. Flint clay is used in the manufacture of glass and clay commodities.

Work on the tunnel will begin next week and will continue for six months. Drillings over an area of 8.5 sq.kms. will be made by the Harsit and Hol Zach Company, which is making the survey. Approximately IL200,000 will be invested in the project.

ACCOUNTANT QUERIES SUM EMBEZZLED

ASHKELON, Saturday.—The former accountant of Moshav Nahla, H. W. Birman, was brought before Chief Magistrate Zion Alouf today for preliminary investigation of a charge of fraud involving IL10,000 of the settlement's money.

The accused did not deny the charge in principle, but disputed the sum involved. *(Itim.)*

No Allowance For Appliances

HAIFA, Saturday. — No allowance will be made for absorption-type refrigerators, cooking stoves and any other household appliances in the restrictions on the use of electricity which go into force tomorrow, the P.E.C. has announced.

The quantity of fuel at the disposal of the company will suffice for several months if strict economy is practised, and further supplies of fuel are expected.

The credit sale of petrol and other petroleum products will be stopped, it is learned here. Work at the refineries continues at a normal pace.

Dress Rehearsal For Economies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A "grey-out" could be felt over the week-end although restrictions take effect only today.

The central parts of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv displayed fewer street lights, while in the suburbs only the lights from the houses helped the pedestrian find his way.

Despite this, the younger generation crowded the centres of cities as is their wont on a Saturday night.

Many housewives gave a thorough study to ways of reducing electricity consumption, juggling gefilte fish and kilowatts, deciding in the main to cut down on tender dishes. Toasters and electric irons were placed on the taboo list.

Several housewives declared that the only way they could live within the restrictions was to eat out several times a week. Some decided to increase their cinema attendance in order to save electricity at home.

Car owners, expecting petrol restrictions later this week, had their last fling yesterday. Hundreds of cars streamed out of the cities for picnics and sightseeing.

The unusually warm weather encouraged many family outings. Quite a few went to the beach, and many even went bathing.

Braunstein in Court

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Ya'akov Braunstein and seven others, yesterday came before the Relieving President of the District Court, Judge M. Kennet. The charge sheet includes 102 counts, including false declarations to obtain import licences; transfer of foreign currency without authority; and non-declaration of foreign currency.

The main charges against Braunstein are that he transferred foreign currency to the other accused in order to import huge quantities of sausage, meat, coffee and other foodstuffs.

The other accused are L. Friedman, Z. Schindler, S. Pinkas, Y. Sindarowski and Y. Forster, as well as the Paloff Transport company and the Tel Arza company.

The case will be continued tomorrow.

PARLIAMENT. — The Rumanian Grand National Assembly (Parliament) is to meet on Tuesday.

Back to Work At Ata Plant

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Saturday. — The strike at the ATA textile works ended yesterday with an agreement between the management, the Labour Council and the workers committee on almost all outstanding issues. All men are returning to their jobs, beginning with today's night shift.

A joint statement issued yesterday lists the following points of agreement:

(1) The workers committee and the management are to open talks tomorrow on 1956 wage increases and to conclude them within a fortnight.

(2) The workers are to receive their annual bonus as in previous years.

(3) Dismissal of workers is to conform to the rules laid down in the labour contract.

(4) The men who lost some working hours because of the blackout are to receive their full wages.

(5) Labour Council Secretary Y. Almogi, M.K., and ATA Managing Director, H. Moller, are to negotiate on strike pay.

Informed sources predict that the workers will receive no strike pay and that wages will be increased only by a token three per cent. Mr. Moller's only concession was to pay the night shift workers for the hours they had lost through the blackout; this involves less than IL1,000.

It was disagreement over this pay that led to a sit-down strike and creeping paralysis over the whole plant.

Yesterday morning, with only isolated departments continuing to function, the management announced the closure of the entire plant.

Boy Pianist Replaces Shura Cherkassky

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — As the U.S. State Department has prevented the pianist Shura Cherkassky from coming to Israel, 14-year-old Daniel Barenboim will be the soloist with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in the 3rd series of special subscription concerts, under the baton of Malinari-Pradelli. The series will open in Tel Aviv tomorrow night.

Two Israel soloists have also appeared in place of Mr. Cherkassky in the 3rd regular subscription series conducted by Georg Singer, which opened in Tel Aviv on November 18. They have been engaged to complete the series and will share 10 repeat performances.

Rina Braverman will play Beethoven's 3rd Piano Concerto in five concerts and Zwi Warschawer, member of the I.P.O., will play the Schumann Cello Concerto in five repeats.

The programme of the 3rd regular subscription series includes the first performance of a work by Paul Ben-Haim. This is "The Sweet Singer of Israel," three symphonic movements which were commissioned by the Koussevitzky Foundation of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. in connection with the celebrations in 1953 of King David's 3,000th anniversary.

Jaffa Maccabi Lead In Shapira Cup

Jaffa Maccabi beat Tel Aviv Betar 6-1 in the Shapira Cup competition in Tel Aviv yesterday. Haifa Maccabi beat Tel Aviv Hapoel 3-2.

Jaffa Maccabi now leads with nine points; Petah Tikva Maccabi follows with eight points; Haifa Maccabi, seven; Tel Aviv Hapoel, seven and Tel Aviv Betar, three.

Jerusalem Hapoel won the Meltzer Cup by beating Haifa Hapoel 3-2 (2-2) in Haifa.

Other results:

Natanya Hapoel 3, Natanya Betar 1; Natanya Betar 2, Hadera Hapoel 1; Ramat Gan Hapoel 4, Petah Tikva Hapoel 4.

124 DEAD AS INDIAN TRAIN DERAILED

MADRAS, South India, Saturday (Reuter). — The death toll in yesterday's derailment of the Madras express rose to 124 today with 108 injured.

In Paris, an Italian airliner crashed today soon after taking off, from Orly airport, killing 34 persons.

Your Toys Go Out Tomorrow

Toys will be packed and made ready for distribution today at the main collection centres of *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund. Police tenders will start off on their "operation toys" early tomorrow morning. It will take them two days to complete visits to all outlying border villages.

Jerusalem raises two firsts in Friday's contributions to the Toy Fund. With its contribution of IL500, the Jerusalem Municipality becomes the first Municipal Council to help in this way. Perhaps because the capital is itself a border city it is well attuned to the plight of children living in isolation.

The second first is the outstanding collection of toys and books given by the children of the Darom School. Seventh form student David Harmon, the principal, Mr. A. Levine, reports, was entirely responsible for the successful organisation of the project.

A registered express letter from Zurich brought in a cheque for 130 Swiss Francs (about IL65). This money, along with three cartons of toys (plus another waiting clearance this morning), was raised in Zurich through the efforts of Mrs. N. Kapelner, wife of the El Al Commercial Manager for Switzerland and Eastern Europe, and other members of the Company's staff in Zurich.

With the receipt of IL365 on Friday, cash contributions to the Fund now stand at IL9,907.

YUGOSLAVIA

(Continued from page 1)

dar, whom they plan to see later today.

They asked their followers to carry on working for the time being.

Usually reliable sources said today that a Soviet officer jumped into the bus after Mr. Nagy and his companions boarded it outside the Embassy on Thursday night. Two civilian cars with Russian civilians and officers inside escorted the bus to the Soviet Kommandatura.

Despite protests by Yugoslav diplomats, the Soviet authorities refused to release the bus and it later drove off escorted by two Soviet armoured cars to an unknown destination. Nothing further was known about it or its passengers, the sources said.

The official Yugoslav newspaper, "Borba," declared today that Mr. Nagy and his supporters were abducted by the Russians.

In a despatch from its Budapest correspondent, "Borba" said Mr. Nagy and his friends protested when Soviet Security officials on Thursday evening entered the bus which was to take them safely to their homes.

OLYMPICS

(Continued from page 1)

old American Negro and the first man in the world to jump higher than seven feet, did not equal his world record but set a new Olympic mark with a leap of 2.2 metres. Charles Porter of Australia was second and Igor Kasharov of the U.S.S.R. was third.

Russian won her first gold medal on Friday when Vladimir Kuts won the 10,000 metres race in the Olympic record time of 28 minutes, 45.6 seconds, after leading for the full 25 laps. Both Joseph Kovacs of Hungary and Allan Lawrence of Australia, who took second and third places, also bettered the previous Olympic record.

A discus throw of 53.69 metres gained a gold medal and a new record for Olga Fikatova of Czechoslovakia. Irina Begliakova (U.S.S.R.) was second while the favourite Nina Ponomareva (U.S.S.R.) placed third.

Due to the Australia Sunday laws, there will be no Olympic competition tomorrow. The schedule of events for Monday includes the finals in the pole vault, javelin throw, 800 metres and women's 100 metres events.

Held for Stabbing Pregnant Daughter

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Saturday.—Eighteen-year-old Dina Elishu was allegedly stabbed to death in her bed by her father, Zaki Elishu, at their home in the Lower Town early this morning.

The mother and five other children are said to have been asleep when the crime occurred.

A Magen David Adom ambulance was called after 5 o'clock this morning, but Dina was already dead.

The father had disappeared.

This afternoon, neighbours saw him near his home and called the police.

Elishu, who was then drunk, allegedly admitted having stabbed his daughter and having loitered in the streets afterwards.

Dina, the eldest child, is reported to have been pregnant and also to have had a miscarriage two months ago.

The father's motive appears to have been the slur on the family honour.

Elishu immigrated five years ago, and was employed by the railways. He will appear before the Magistrate tomorrow.

Two Appeals In Yatom Case

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Both the Attorney General and counsel for the defence have filed appeals against the 16-month sentence imposed last month on Genia Yatom by the District Court.

The Relieving President, Judge M. Kennet, yesterday refused a request to release Mrs. Yatom on bail until her appeal is heard. Mr. A. Meitner, for Mrs. Yatom, told the court his client wished to make a new start and settle with her husband in Tel Aviv. The court, Mr. Meitzer said, had no authority to confine her to a mental home.

Yatom was found guilty of the attempted poisoning of a fellow-member of Kibbutz Ma'abrot. *(Itim)*

The Commander Led the Rout

Post Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The commanding officer of Egypt's 17th Infantry Battalion, Lt. Col. Ahmed Munir Abdul Rahamim, and many other officers and men, now in Israel p-o-w camps, will be surprised to learn that they have been congratulated by their O.C. for "exemplary rearguard action" in the Sinai peninsula.

According to Cairo Radio, the congratulations were extended by the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief, General Abdul Hakim Amer, and General Mohammed Ibrahim, to the 17th and 18th Infantry Battalions and the Third Artillery Battalion.

It is learned that these units were part of a force which was encircled by the Israelis at Um Kattef near Abu Agella. On Thursday, November 1, they were ordered to retreat but, according to p-o-w evidence, the brigade commander had left the scene even earlier.

The Egyptian soldiers left their equipment intact, and, disorganized, fled over the dunes towards the Third Divisional H.Q. in El Arish. They had no knowledge of the fact that these headquarters had been taken the previous day.

Most of the runaways were captured near Lahfan, south of El Arish. Some who escaped the Israel forces are likely to have been killed by Beduin hunting for arms.

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Weekend Speeches

Economic Efforts Not Up To Army's Achievements—ESHKOL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Sinai Campaign had proved to the world that Israel was a power to be reckoned with in the Middle East, Finance Minister Levi Eshkol told a packed Orgil Cinema yesterday morning in Jerusalem.

Mr. Eshkol said that Israel's position both in the Middle East and in the world generally had improved as a result of the Campaign.

He warned that Israel would not agree to the remilitarisation of the Sinai peninsula.

Israel had been less successful in her fight for economic independence, Mr. Eshkol said. The nation's economy had lagged behind other factors in meeting the war effort. This was largely due to the exceptional growth of the country in past years.

Sanctions in Effect

It was still not clear whether the great powers would impose economic sanctions on Israel, he said. But Russia's cutting off oil shipments to this country, was sanctions, even if unofficial. America's hesitancy to export oil as well as various signs pointing to her reducing her aid could also have grave economic repercussions here.

The fact that official American circles had "reminded" Israel that a large part of her foreign currency income comes from the U.J.A. and the Bond Drive was also an ominous sign.

6th Jewish Mayor For Johannesburg

The sixth Jewish mayor in Johannesburg's 70 years history is Mr. Max Goodman, a solicitor who was born in the "Golden City." He was elected to the Council some nine years ago, and has served on all its committees; for the past year he has been a popular Deputy Mayor.

A staunch supporter of the United Party, Mayor Goodman has shown special interest in social welfare work and is vitally concerned with Jewish communal activities. He took a lead in establishing one of the larger Hebrew Congregations on the Rand, of which he was the president for a decade and has at all times given active support to various Jewish fund-raising activities. *H.W.*

GAZA GAPERS TO BE TRIED

ASHKELON, Saturday. — Seven members of Kibbutz Kissufim were arrested yesterday for sightseeing in the Gaza Strip without the necessary permit from the Military Governor. They were released on bail.

Also touring the Strip — with a permit — were a B.B.C. commentator, Mr. A. Crawley, and a television cameraman. *(Itim)*

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Subscribers are kindly requested to note the CONCERT SCHEDULE for the week Nov. 25—Dec. 1
Special Subscription Concert No. 3
Conductor:
Francesco MOLINARI-PRADELLI
Soloist:
DANIEL BARENBOIM
(Piano)
TEL AVIV
Tonight, Nov. 25—Series "1"
Mon., Nov. 26 — Series "2"
Subscription Concert No. 3
TEL AVIV
Wed., Nov. 28 — Series "1"
JERUSALEM
Thursday Nov. 29,
Edison Hall, at 9 p.m.
Details of Programme of SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT NO. 3
Conductor:
GEORG SINGER
Soloist:
RINA BRAVERMAN
(Piano)
Alternating with
Zvi Harel-Warschauer
(Cello)
PROGRAMME: Symphony No. 93 in D-Major—Haydn. Concerto No. 3 in C-Minor for piano and orchestra — Beethoven (Braverman), alternating with Concerto in A-Minor for cello and orchestra — Schumann (Harel-Warschauer); "The Sweet Psalmist of Israel" — Paul Ben Haim (first world performance); "Don Juan" symphonic poem — R. Strauss (first performance in Israel).
TEL AVIV
Nov. 28 (Series "1")
Dec. 2 (Workers),
Soloists
RINA BRAVERMAN
Dec. 13 (Series "6"), Dec. 17 (Series "5"), Dec. 18 (Series "6")—Soloist
Zvi Harel-Warschauer
JERUSALEM Nov. 29
Soloist:
RINA BRAVERMAN
HAIFA Dec. 5 (Series "1")
Dec. 6 (Series "2")—Soloist
Zvi Harel-Warschauer
CONCERT in TEL AVIV and HAIFA start at 6 p.m.
In Jerusalem, 9 p.m.
CUT OUT AND KEEP

Foerder: We Have Earned Respect

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Saturday. — Even those who were not our well-wishers now conceded respect for the Israel Defence Forces, Dr. Y. Foerder, M.K. told a Progressive Party meeting on Mt. Carmel today. The Sinai Campaign had reduced the Egyptian danger and had shaken the world out of its complacency towards the Middle East.

Dr. Foerder warned the public not to misjudge the influence of the U.N.

Turning to economics, Dr. Foerder pointed out that industry faced a market crisis and even during mobilization, unemployment had risen. The cost-of-living allowance should be stopped.

The unity of the people should be reflected in the Knesset, and he hoped the General Zionists and Agudа would join the coalition. "But what is needed more than ever today, is everybody's devotion to the country, coupled with a spirit of criticism," Dr. Foerder concluded.

ALON SEES SPLIT IN U.K. CONSERVATIVES

LYDDA AIRPORT, Saturday. — "I hope I have succeeded in eliminating certain misunderstandings which led the British Labour Party to denounce Israel," Mr. Yigal Alon, M.K., said yesterday on his return from a 10-day mission to London.

Mr. Alon stated that in his meetings with all sections of the Labour Party he had found complete acceptance of Israel's right to self-defence. He considered that the Conservative Party faced a split over foreign policy with the majority favouring a strong hand in Egypt, and objecting to the Premier's half-measures. *(Itim)*

MIKUNIS ASKS FOR 'PEACE GOV'T'

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — "A peace government must be formed, composed of socialist elements which exist even outside the Communist Party, and the war regime must be rooted out," Mr. S. Mikunis, M.K., declared at the People's Culture Club here today.

He called on the "war government" to "stop inciting Israel against Soviet Russia."

TWO CHARGED WITH AIDING INFILTRATOR

Two members of the Abu-ji Beduin tribe near Beersheba were released on Friday on bail of IL1,000 each, after being detained on a charge of harbouring an infiltrator.

Tarad Abdul Hamid, 19, of Acre, was remanded by the Acre Magistrate for 15 days on Friday for having crossed into Jordan a few months ago. The Jordanians expelled him, and he will now be tried by a military court.

Cables in Brief

WEALTH. — A 97-year-old negro, born a slave, who never learned to read or write, died in Louisiana last week, leaving an estate valued at $340,000.

AID. — U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee has urged extending technical help to the peoples of the underdeveloped areas between the Sahara and the Union of South Africa.

BUDDHA. — The spiritual leader of Tibet, the Dalai Lama, arrived in Bangkok yesterday to join Indian celebrations marking the 2,500th birthday of Buddha.

PRIVILEGES. — The British Government has agreed to abolish as soon as possible her rights and privileges in the northern zone of Morocco, the British Embassy in Rabat announced yesterday.

SNOWSTORM. — A blinding snowstorm swept off Lake Erie on Thursday and yesterday, virtually immobilizing Erie, Pa., stranding hundreds of motorists and disrupting traffic from Ohio to west New York State.

'Falastin' Claims Israel Plane Over Old City

An Israel Air Force plane which flew over and attacked the Old City on Thursday afternoon was driven off by anti-aircraft fire and forced to land in Israel, "Falastin" reported.

The same paper reported that many of the refugees who have arrived in Hebron from Gaza have enlisted in the Jordan National Guard. The total number of such refugees is estimated at 1,500, most of whom have been temporarily housed near Zarka.

Meanwhile, a Reuter communique from Amman stated that General Security headquarters has announced the immediate removal of black-out restrictions imposed on November 1.

Mahtsavei Israel (Israel Mining Industries)
are considering the employment of
Engineers
in their plants and laboratories
Candidates must take a two years post-graduate course in mineral engineering at the Hebrew Institute of Technology, Haifa, in one of the following subjects:
MINING ENGINEERING
MINERAL DRESSING
MINING GEOLOGY
For mining geology, geologists are also eligible. During the course, Mahtsavei Yisrael will pay an adequate living allowance. During vacations, candidates will work on behalf of the company. Upon completion of the course candidates will remain in the employment of the company for four additional years.
Applications, with curriculum vitae, should be submitted to Israel Mining Industries (laboratories), P.O.B. 4348, Haifa, not later than December 15, 1956.

Tender for the Sale of Confiscated and Unclaimed Goods

JAFFA CUSTOM'S HOUSE

The Tel Aviv-Jaffa Customs Collector hereby invites bids for the sale of confiscated and unclaimed goods as listed in the following tenders:

TENDER NO.	103/56	313 unfinished felt hats (Shape).
	104/56	3,000 metres (120 spools) elastic cotton ribbon.
	105/56	56 metres of wool, 150 cm. wide.
	106/56	161 pairs of elastic stockings (nylon).
		871 pairs of elastic stockings (cotton).
	107/56	286 metres of cotton flannel, 90 cm. wide.
	108/56	1,496 metres of cotton lace ribbon (1.4—6 cm. wide).
	109/56	276 metres of nylon lace ribbon (3.5—6.5 cm. wide).
	110/56	53.5 metres of nylon (92—114 cm. wide).
		40.3 metres of cotton goods (90—107 cm. wide).
	111/56	4,400 kg. of watch parts.
	112/56	117 various gold wrist watches.
		567 various steel wrist watches.
	113/56	762 packages of film, various sizes and makes.
		50 flash bulbs.
	114/56	1,660 dozen pairs of sunglasses.
	115/56	12,500 lenses of sunglasses.
	116/56	472 ballpoint pens.
		462 parts of ballpoint pens.
	117/56	85 dozen watch bands.
	118/56	2,783 photofood lamps.
	119/56	12 photographic projectors.
	120/56	51 enamel bowls for developing film.
	121/56	7 film developing apparatus and parts.
	122/56	8 Westinghouse mixing machines.
	123/56	17 electric shavers.
	124/56	6,970 metres of printed cotton goods (80—90 cm. wide).
	125/56	434 dozen ballpoint pens.
	126/56	300 Phenolin packets.
	127/56	50,000 metres of cotton ribbon for the manufacture of shoes—90 cm. wide.
	128/56	582 metres of cloth for the manufacture of shoes.
	129/56	51 packages of plastic lining for the manufacture of shoes.
	130/56	300 various strips of film.
	131/56	5 photographic projectors.
		9 photofood lamps.
		15 pieces of camera parts.
		36 dry batteries.
	132/56	1 used Lanchester passenger car.
	133/56	1 used Packard passenger car.
	134/56	1 used Ford passenger car.

The above goods (except the watches) can be viewed at the following places on November 25, 26 and 27, 1956, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

TENDER NOS. 103—123/56 and 132—134/56—At the Jaffa Port Customs Warehouse.
124—126/56—At the Mimun V'Ahuzza Bonded Warehouse near the Reading Bridge.
127/56—At the Omara Jaffa Bonded Warehouse
129—131/56—At the Levant Bonded Warehouse Tel Aviv.

The watches (Tender 112/56) may be viewed on December 2, 3, 1956, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.

Bids for the purchase of the above goods should be submitted in sealed envelopes to the Jaffa Customs House (Jaffa Port). All bids should bear the number of the tender, and a bank draft issued to the Customs Collector, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, at the rate of 10% of the bid, should be attached. The cheque attached to the bid will guarantee fulfilment of all the conditions and details of the bid.

Forms for submitting the bids may be obtained at the Sales Department of the Jaffa Customs House, Room 12.

Only persons dealing in the above-mentioned goods are permitted to submit bids (except for the automobiles).

The deadline for submitting bids is Friday, December 7, 1956, 12 noon.

The Customs Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid.

F. EISSEN
Customs Collector
Tel Aviv-Jaffa

ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1)

the French representative, announced that Britain and France would support the resolution if the Belgian amendment was adopted.

Mr. Eban welcomed M. Spaak's "logical and constructive statement," but did not say whether Israel would support it.

Belgium's first amendment came after the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, said that Britain could not subscribe to the expression of regret in the Afro-Asian resolution that her forces had not been withdrawn. He also said that it was unrealistic to demand that the forces should be withdrawn "forthwith" because "hardly a single delegation believes it is practicable."

However, Mr. Lloyd said, he would welcome a vote on the six-nation resolution on Canal clearance as quickly as possible.

Mr. Lloyd said another defect in the resolution was that it did not include a reference to the U.N. Emergency Force, while a third shortcoming lay in its failure to take account of "the progress I think we have made in the last 48 hours."

The Indian delegate, Mr. Krishna Menon, called for an immediate vote on the Afro-Asian motion and the adjournment of the debate until Monday. He said that unless it was put to the vote first he would withdraw India's co-sponsorship of the six-power "enabling" resolution and would vote against it.

On the proposal of Mr. Nasrollah Entezam of Persia, the Assembly then adjourned until after lunch to permit delegations to "straighten out" the situation.

Earlier, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of the U.S. said he would support the Afro-Asian resolution, though he did not consider it necessary.

He declared that U.S. policy was based on three main points:

1. That the clearing of the Canal by the U.N. should begin as soon as it was physically and technically possible. He did not agree that the withdrawal of forces should await the clearance of the Canal nor should work be delayed until all the foreign troops had pulled out.

2. The build-up and staging of the U.N. Emergency Force should be considered as a matter of "the most urgent priority."

3. The withdrawal of British French and Israel forces must be advanced without delay.

(Mr. Lloyd, commenting on the U.S. delegate's statement in the course of his speech, noted that Mr. Lodge had put an interpretation on the word forthwith "which is that forthwith does not mean forthwith.")

The French delegate, M. Vincent Broustra, said that France would vote for the six-power resolution but could not support the Afro-Asian resolution because "it is clearly understood that our troops could not withdraw so long as the international force is not in a position fully to carry out its functions."

He added: "We would regard it as desirable that the Franco-British Command and Gen. E. L. M. Burns (U.N.E.F. Commander) and his General Staff should jointly draw up phase plans which are practical and capable of implementation."

The first speaker today, Mr. Gregoire Cassimatis of Greece, said it was essential that the Assembly's decision be complied with forthwith by the parties to the dispute. "No amount of legal quibbling will enable them to flout the General Assembly's decision," he declared.

Mr. Felix Serrano of the Philippines asked whether the clearing of the Canal would start simultaneously with the withdrawal of non-Egyptian troops or after they had gone.

Speaking in the debate yesterday, the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, renewed Britain's pledge to withdraw her troops from Egypt as soon as the U.N.E.F. is "effective and competent to discharge its functions."

The British delegate said the clearing of the Canal was an urgent task which should be tackled without delay. "We will do everything in our power to help," he said, adding that a Channel had been cleared by Anglo-French forces to enable 50 per cent of normal traffic to pass into the Canal from Port Said harbour.

"We have begun our withdrawal," Mr. Lloyd said, "and there now seems no reason why clearance of the Canal should not begin immediately."

Mr. Lloyd who was thunderously applauded when he left the rostrum, said: "We are, therefore, prepared to make this act of faith because we believe that the U.N. has the will to ensure that the U.N.E.F. will effectively and honourably carry out all the functions laid down for it in the Assembly resolutions."

He emphatically denied that Britain instigated the Israel attack or that there was agreement between the two countries. Mr. Lloyd also told the U.N. General Assembly that a salvage group could move down the Suez Canal "within 48 hours" to work under U.N. auspices on clearing obstructions.

"We believe," Mr. Lloyd said "that we have stopped a small war breaking into a large war. We believe that we have created conditions in which the U.N. force has to be introduced into this troubled area to establish and maintain peace.

"We believe that thereby we have given the Assembly and the world another opportunity to settle the problems of the area. We believe we have brought the matter before the General Assembly and we think that there is in this a great test for the U.N. and for the powers on whose continued support the U.N. ultimately depends."



THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as the Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management:
JERUSALEM: 9 Hahavatselet, P.O.B. 81. Tel. 4288 (4 lines).
TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin. P.O.B. 1135, Tel. 4251/2.
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat. P.O.B. 68. Tel. 4504 (3 lines).
Subscriptions: IL40.000 per year.

Sunday, November 25, 1956
21 Kislev 5717. 23 Nahi'n Thani, 1376

THE latest reports of threatened instability of Syria are an indication of the extent to which Soviet subversion of the Middle East continues to menace the peace. Israel holds no brief for Syria, which has never been conspicuous for stability, but the two attempted coups do not help to make the situation look any better, and may be linked with the false but dangerous allegations of Israel troop concentrations on the Syrian border. Reports of shiploads of Soviet arms arriving at the Syrian port of Latakia suggest that a buildup is being attempted somewhat similar to that which has been taking place in Egypt since September 1955. The far-reaching political identification of Syria and Egypt with Jordan as a link is more than significant in this connection.

MIDDLE EAST SUBVERSION

The Baghdad powers have not concealed their anxiety in this connection, and appear to be seeking to reinforce themselves, and no doubt their first move will be increased hostility to Israel. Inevitably, at the present time, any Arab anti-Egyptian move is preceded by declarations of enmity to Israel, in order that no Arab grouping should appear to be far behind any other in this respect.

In the face of this situation the lack of any sign of strength from Washington only increases the danger of disturbance. Nor can the U.N. escape the criticism that its present policy in connection with Egypt and Suez is paving the way for a return to the tensions that brought about the recent explosions. While this is happening, the attention and efforts of the U.N. seem to be focussed exclusively upon the implementation of that one section of the Assembly's resolution which calls for the withdrawal of British, French and Israel troops from the area. There has been a threat to the peace in the Middle East, and it is no less the U.N.'s duty to remove it than to remove troops that irk Egypt's dictator. This threat existed long before troops moved into Egypt, and it will return when they are withdrawn if no other moves are simultaneously made to implement earlier and no less significant U.N. decisions.

The strain imposed by the U.S. by its failure to produce a policy at this juncture is now spreading beyond Britain and France, her major partners in NATO. The economic consequences of the reluctance of Washington to be drawn into the Canal dispute are being felt by the other NATO powers and is also seriously agitating the Baghdad pact members.

This would have been serious enough had the state of co-existence continued. That U.S. opposition to intervention in the Suez has come at a time when Soviet brutality in Hungary is shown to be entirely unrestrained — as witness the latest action in connection with Nagy and his unfortunate associates — seems completely to ignore the damage being done to the prospects of world peace.

THE *Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund, which began operations just a month ago, has now sighted IL10,000 and with the continuing support of the public should at least attain last year's total.

FOUR DAYS TO GIVE

This is an excellent result in view of the distracted and anxious times into which it fell and the distress which the past three weeks have brought to everyone. Yet it is just because of the situation that, more than ever before, the children in border villages have to be cheered and made happy this Hanukka.

Most gratifying is the news that the largest of the border settlements — Jerusalem — has broken new ground by the gift of IL500 from the Municipality. Let other towns follow this lead and no child who needs a toy will be without when Hanukka comes around in only four days' time.

Story of Sinai Campaign—II

Tanks and Infantry Fought Hard

By SRAYA SHAPIRO
Post Military Correspondent

ARMOUR and infantry are still disputing who entered Kuseima first. The infantry were sent in first, and when they failed to take the position, tanks were rushed in. However, according to the best sources, by the time the tanks got to Kuseima, the place was free of Egyptian troops, who had withdrawn towards Um Shihan and Um Katef heights east of the Abu Ageila crossroads.

Under the armistice agreement, Egypt was allowed to hold only light forces in the Kuseima-Abu Ageila area. No fortifications were to be built west of the line which separated Sinai from the Nizana demilitarized zone. But the Egyptians had spent years fortifying the area. The infantry detachment which struck at Kuseima at 4 a.m. of "Operation Kadesh," was unsuccessful, and the Egyptians sent a column of ten armed Russian landrovers to counter attack. There seemed no point in storming the place, as it would have meant casualties.

The armour was called in, with instructions to stop short if it faced heavy casualties. But only after an air attack did the Egyptians withdraw northwards. Shortly afterwards buses were sent along the rocky track leading from Kuseima to Nakhl, to join the parachutists' column there.

Difficult Passage

The Um Shihan-Um Katef position, on a hill east of Abu Ageila, was well dug in, and in addition to its regular garrison, soldiers from Kuseima and considerable reserves from El Arish had also converged there. To take it in a frontal attack would have been paying too dear a price at the start of the campaign, so the armour was sent to reconnoitre to the west, if there was a passable route which joined the Abu Ageila-Ismailiya road. At 4 p.m. a young officer leading a reconnaissance party reported that he had gone through the Daika pass and was one kilometre from the main road. The pass was very narrow, he reported, but tanks would be able to pass through if obstacles which the Egyptians had piled up at the entrance were disposed of. The O.C. of the armour said he would try it, and his superiors agreed to the plan.

The passage of the Daika, effected mainly under cover of darkness, was a feat of which the armour is proud. In actual fact, it was mainly a technical operation, for the pass had been left indefended by the Egyptians. The forward patrol remained where the pass ended and reported a stream of reinforcements coming from El Arish into Um Shihan.

At daybreak the armour took the western approaches of Um Shihan, freeing the Abu Ageila crossroads by 6.30 a.m. It was a difficult battle, the officer who conducted it said. Every metre had to be contested. The Egyptians had over 40 guns in the locality, and "every one of our tanks had an anti-tank gun ready for it," an officer said.



At Port Said a British soldier studies a Soviet-built rocket launcher. Express Photo

No Rest for Weary

There was no rest after the victory, for news came that an Egyptian armoured brigade, which had crossed the Canal at dawn, was already near Bir Hamma, rapidly approaching the El-Arish junction on the Ismailiya road. Further attack at Abu Ageila was discontinued, and tanks were sent to Jebl Libni to wait for the Egyptian column.

The move proved premature as the Egyptians had stopped at Bir Gafgafa, where huge stocks of fuel suitable for T-34 tanks were stored. Thus, there was again a change in Israel disposition. The armour was called to attack the stubborn Egyptian position in Abu Ageila dam. The attack started late in the afternoon. The armour being assisted by a strong artillery concentration from the north, with infantry forces ready to join in. Here, the anti-tank barrage was even more formidable, and in addition to Russian anti-tank guns, the Egyptians had a considerable number of British 25-pounders and self-propelled 17-pounders. The Israelis were running short of ammunition, and in several instances tankmen emerged from their armour and threw in hand-grenades. An hour and a half after dark the place was taken. Several tanks had been hit by the enemy fire.

It was then that the mechanics showed themselves as the highlight of the force. Working at night, in the field they repaired the major part of the immobilized vehicles.

Not Ready to Fight

There was alarming news from the Egyptian column in Bir Gafgafa. Part of it was seen turning to the south, thus threatening the parachutists in Mitla pass. Other reports told of a hundred tanks dug in in the sandy soil. The brigade which took Abu Ageila was ordered to proceed westwards, while a reserve brigade, which had just arrived, was put in control of Jebl Libni. Fortunately, there were no more than 70 Egyptian tanks in the area, and they were not ready to fight. The column which had made the southward dash returned to the main road.

Next morning — Friday — there were no enemy tanks left to wage a fight. The Egyptians were speedily moving towards the Canal, putting up a rearguard action, which was not very effective, according to Israel officers. What made the Egyptians turn tail was, probably, the very thorough work of the Israel Air Force, which had seriously damaged the columns the previous day. Bir Gafgafa was taken without opposition, and in the afternoon the tower and the high trees of Ismailiya could be seen in the valley. The pursuit was over.

In all, some 30 tanks, mainly T34s, were knocked out, according to reliable estimates. How many of these were the victims of the Air Force is a matter for discussion between the armour and Air Force experts.

Robust Shermans

The T34 proved its mettle, according to Israel Officers, but they love their Shermans. The Shermans covered over 400 kilometres in the roughest conditions possible, but were still going strong. "We would never have suspected them of being so robust," armour officers said. The French AMX-13 light tanks also proved extremely useful.

Meanwhile, the infantry was left with the task of clearing Um Shihan. The locality was covered with shells during the day, while during the night foot-soldiers dealt with what seemed to be a repeated series of counter-attacks. On Friday morning leaflets were thrown from a plane calling on the defenders of Um Shihan to surrender.

As it transpired after the taking of Um Shihan, so much circumspection was unnecessary. The prisoners said they had not had water for three and a half days, as the Israelis had inadvertently, ruined the water supply from Kuseima to Abu Ageila.

At 6 p.m. on Thursday, the Egyptian officers told their men that they were free to act as they wished, and made a dash, through the dunes, towards El Arish. The "sorties" were nothing but efforts of beaten officers to reach safety. Many indeed succeeded in getting away, for it appeared that a whole brigade was concentrated in Um Shihan. Several score of the enemy dead were found there, and several hundred were taken prisoner.

This is the second of a series of articles. The first appeared on November 23.

Parliamentary Report

Treason is Abstract

By LEA BEN-DOR

THERE was a good deal of interest, one way and another, in the provisions of the Treason Bill that has been presented and debated during the past two weeks, and which reached its summing-up by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, last Wednesday, and was once more sent to committee. However detestable they may be, treason and espionage have a dramatic, if not actually romantic, ring to most people, or at the least a horrid fascination.

Mr. Rosen's lengthy review of members' objections was somewhat less clear than his own presentations of the subject have been at various times. (To Mr. Shmuel Dayan, Mapai, he merely said "I see that Mr. Dayan has gone. I will revenge myself on him and not reply to his objection.") Perhaps the most significant of his observations was that treason and espionage are abstractions, and that they defy precise definition.

There is absolutely no foundation for the rumour that the Communist Party as such is to be declared illegal. What is more likely is that certain general security restrictions will be tightened up, as is customary in any country under wartime or emergency conditions.

"In a murder case, you have a dead body, and a person accused of having brought about the death... even in a theft, there is a missing object and a suspect . . . in the matters with which we are dealing now, everything is an abstraction, starting with the concept of the 'state' which has no exact definition, and including 'war,' 'enemy,' 'sovereignty,' 'secrecy' and 'information.'"

From this he argued that excessive precision was dangerous in a law dealing with such wide and elusive terms, for then, if a single detail was forgotten, a dangerous enemy of the state might benefit by the loop-hole and escape. This was often the trouble with English law, he said. If a general principle was outlined, then the prosecution and judge could treat each case on its merits.

The point had been raised, he observed, that paragraph 8, specifying life imprisonment or the death penalty for persons who purposely endeavoured to cause Israel to cease to be a sovereign state, or to lose its sovereignty over any part of its territory, might be applied to the Natorei Karta. It had been introduced in an attempt to prove the absurdity of the law. In all abstract matters, he claimed, cases could be construed which were absurd.

In actual fact, he had always understood that the Natorei Karta wished to get out of Israel, rather than give the country away to anyone else, he said. In any case, it was a fact that the Attorney General, who was required to bring the charges under these laws, had always declined to take action against them in the past. It was important that charges under an abstract law should have to be brought by the Attorney General. Nevertheless, as the law stands, Mr. Menahem Bader, Herut, does not believe it is fair to the State, while Mr. Rubin believes it is unfair to the citizen bent genuinely upon improving the world. To reassure Mr. Rubin, the Minister said that if a man had acted in good faith, no case would be brought against him.

It remained for Dr. Sneh (Communist) to add: "The question is whether the Attorney General will act in good faith."

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GENERALLY speaking, the Communists in the Knesset have been operating in a curiously far-removed atmosphere lately, and no wonder. It is not as though they had ever associated very freely with the other members, or even the members of the public, for they maintain a form of political snobbery which practically precludes conversation with persons holding other views. But now they appear as though isolated by a glass barrier, visible, yet totally beyond contact.

There was a subdued air about them during the last week, Miss Wilenska, as though to show her party could keep off politics and the alleged injustices meted out to the Arabs of Israel, produced a mildly-worded complaint that the ma'barot had not been liquidated as rapidly as was promised, and in view of her customary embattled violence, this sounded like the proverbial mountain bringing forth the ridiculous mouse. As Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir replied that it was difficult at this stage to debate anything at all with the Communists, but that we had done our best to re-house the ma'bara citizens in decency.

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MR. Barzilai's statement on the Ministry of Health, and the debate that followed was not particularly lively. The debate at this stage, rather than only during the budget sessions, is, of course, an idea that has been pressed for some time as there is never enough time during the great spring rush to debate he service ministries with any thoroughness. There is everything to be said for providing an opportunity for these discussions at specified times during the year, but the purpose will not be fully served unless the debates are announced a considerable time ahead, and members can prepare themselves. Perhaps, in any case, they simply cannot yet concentrate again on such apparently humdrum matters as public health.

Friday's Press

Troop-Massing Rumours

THE provocative allegations about Israel troop concentrations on the Syrian borders were, characteristically, taken up by Syria herself only after they had been broadcast over the Moscow radio, notes **Davar** (Histadrut). This mendacious campaign aims at diverting the U.N. from events in Eastern Europe, as well as at establishing firmly Moscow's influence in the Middle East before the U.S. formulates a clear-cut policy towards this part of the world. It seems that Syria and Russia also desire, by their revelations, to aggravate again the international crisis which began to ease when Israel, Great Britain and France gave positive answers to Mr. Hammarskjold's evacuation request. The paper adds that tension cannot relax until the Secretary-General assures us that the U.N. resolution on free navigation in the Suez Canal and the stoppage of the influx of arms into the area of the conflict are being implemented.

Israel, furthermore, must insist on a clear answer on whether Egypt still regards herself, in flagrant violation of her international obligations under the U.N. Charter, in a state of war with this country.

Haboker (General Zionist), which complains that on the Syrian border Israel has once more left the initiative to her enemies, recalls that its suggestions to exploit Soviet activities in Damascus for a great diplomatic offensive have so far gone unheeded by our Foreign Ministry.

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that while the evacuation of the Canal Zone and of Sinai have started, peace is still far off. Certainly Israel, Great Britain and France had no alternative to their gesture of goodwill towards the U.N. on the eve of the Middle East debate, but peace can be brought about only by a bold American initiative, which so far has not come. Current U.S. policy, as a matter of fact, plays into the hands of Soviet Russia, which may become the leading power in the Middle East, put an end to Western Europe's independence and eventually threaten America's global position as well, the paper warns.

"Quo vadis America?" is also asked by the Latin-loving Herut leader, Mr. Menahem Begin, M.K. in a lengthy analysis, in **Herut**, of the seemingly paradoxical policy of the U.S. In its leading article, the paper demands that Israel launch a bold political offensive to encourage Christian and pro-Western elements in Lebanon in their struggle against Egyptian ascendance and to bring about peace with our northern neighbour.

In **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda), Mr. David Eshkol says that while earlier this month the Government had no alternative to its fateful decision to evacuate the Sinai it should strongly resist the new U.N.-sponsored plans to establish a 5-km. wedge on both sides of the Gaza strip border. Israel, the writer adds should learn the art of hard-headed bargaining from Abdul Nasser.

In a signed article in **Hamodia**, (World Aguda), Mr. Shapira suggests the revival of an economic union between Israel and the Arab part of Palestine such as had been suggested under the 1947 partition scheme. Such a quasi-federative solution would help solve the problems of borders and refugees. The paper's editorial notes, along with that of **Hatzofe** (World Mizrahi), that the petrol restrictions are a golden opportunity to prohibit Sabbath traffic at last.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) is critical of the proposed income-tax reform. The alleviations for big families are all to the good, but on the other hand, high-income groups, including wealthy bachelors, are favoured at the expense of the rest of the population.

Unanimous Indignation Over Hungary

Russia Loses S. American Sympathy

By J. HALCRO FERGUSON

LONDON (O.F.N.S.).—

THE American Continent, from Canada to Cape Horn, is united as never before on one issue. The issue is Hungary. In a few days the men in the Kremlin have succeeded, in alienating the sympathy of more than 350m. people.

Latin America, always linked more emotionally to Europe than to the U.S., has temporarily forgotten its own national problems and differences in a wave of passionate indignation over Soviet action.

Latin Americans, who had to fight a long and bitter war for their own national independence, are always quick to feel the warmest sympathy with any small or weak country which appears to be bullied. For this reason there was general condemnation of British and French intervention in Egypt, although Israel's position was appreciated as being rather different. But all this was almost forgotten when the Russian tanks rolled into Hungary.

In democratic, well-behaved little Uruguay, an angry crowd burned the Soviet Consulate-General to the ground. The fact that the police made no more than a token attempt to stop them suggests that the authorities shared the sentiments of the populace.

It is easy to understand why. Like Hungary, Uruguay is a small pastoral and agricultural country, with a proud and independent-minded people, completely indefensible frontiers, and enormously larger neighbours. If Brazil or Argentina were to act like Russia (which, happily, is inconceivable) Uruguay could not resist militarily for more than a day—and the Uruguayans would do exactly what the Hungarians are doing.

But it is not only in the smaller Latin countries that there has been a wave of revulsion and anger. In Argentina, President Pedro Aramburu, whose public utterances are usually brief and unemotional, made a nation-wide broadcast in which, in a voice shaken with indignation, he said that there should be "a little Hungary in every heart," and offered to give refuge to 3,000 Hungarian children. In Buenos Aires several thousand citizens besieged the Soviet Embassy and would have followed the Uruguyan example if the police had not stopped them with tear gas.

Chile, a country where Communism has always been strong, and which shortly after the war had two Communists in the Cabinet, has offered to resettle Hungarian farmers.

In the Brazilian Congress, one deputy classified the Russian action as "treacherous, brutal, cowardly and unjust," and a resolution condemning Soviet aggression was passed unanimously.

Mexicans Remember

In Mexico feeling was equally strong. Mexico has had its own leftist Revolution, but has no fondness for the Russian brand of Communism. It was in Mexico that Trotsky was murdered by Soviet agents, and Mexicans have never forgotten this violation of the rights of political asylum and the principle of national sovereignty.

In Guatemala, the events in Hungary have served to bring renewed support to an increasingly unpopular Government, which can, however, claim to have overthrown a Communist-supported regime. President Carlos Castillo Armas can now say in effect: "Look what I saved you from!"

Communist parties all over the Continent have been shaken and split. Latin American Communists have always had a certain "national" inclination; in Argentina the party emblem bears the national colours of sky-blue and white, not red, and the Yugoslav-Argentine branch of the party was "Titoist" before Tito broke with Moscow. This tendency has now been greatly accelerated. Among non-Communists, the disillusion with Moscow (which had always claimed to share the Latin American belief in anti-colonialism and national rights) is complete. Anybody who publicly supported the Soviet Union at this moment would be lucky to get away with no worse than a beating up. Soviet diplomats and other officials may be thankful that Latin Americans are not in the habit of lynching people.

There are many reasons for Latin-American indignation, but three perhaps come uppermost. On the political level there is the passionately-held belief in national freedom and sovereignty, for themselves or any other country. Every Latin-American feels that what has been done to Hungary has been done vicariously to his own people. On the humanitarian level, there is, firstly, an abhorrence of killing in cold blood, and, secondly, an almost exaggerated insistence on the rights of children and young people. The deportation of Hungarian youth is seen as the ultimate crime.

What is likely to be the concrete effect of this alienation of an entire continent and hemisphere? Since the U.S. is already committed to opposition to the Kremlin's expansionism, and the Latin American countries are militarily too weak to have any great consequence, the effect on the strategic situation may be small.

But economically, the Soviet Union may well suffer. Recently Russia has been working hard to build up commercial ties with Latin America, the headquarters of this activity being the now burned-out Consulate in Montevideo. In the atmosphere of the "thaw" the drive was having considerable success, notably in Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina.

Although the volume of Russian trade had not yet become great enough to compare in any way with that with the U.S., Germany or Britain, the foundations had been laid, and there was every reason to believe that Russia would expand its volume in the countries mentioned and extend it to the West Coast countries. It is very unlikely now that any Latin-American Government will wish to enter into any further commitments with the Soviets, and such arrangements as already exist are likely to be allowed to lapse in deference to overwhelming public opinion.

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MUSICAL DIARY

Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Georg Singer conductor, Shimon Mishori, violin; Yaacov Menze, cello. (Y.M.C.A., November 20)

LAST "Tuesday Night at the Y." was encouraging and remarkable for three reasons.

Firstly, the augmentation of the orchestra by the Zahal Orchestra added real substance in volume, and thus enabled the orchestra to fulfil its rather ambitious task honourably. Georg Singer succeeded in working the two different groups into a nearly full-fledged orchestra, and the Schumann Symphony in D-minor in particular was given a spirited and well-balanced performance. The musicians tried their best with Boskovitch's "Semitic Suite," but it is debatable whether the possibility of a full-score orchestra should be reduced to the sound of a Hamitic ensemble.

It is always risky for local soloists to perform works known through perfect recordings by great artists, such as the Double Concerto by Brahms, for instance. But, without going into comparisons, it can be said with satisfaction that Shimon Mishori and Yaacov Menze did extremely well in their rendition of the solo parts.

However, the most pleasant surprise of the evening turned out to be the audience, which filled the auditorium despite the fact that Kol Yisrael was just then broadcasting Zino Francescatti's farewell concert with the I.P.O. in Tel-Aviv. This further proof of a large, faithful audience should convince the people in charge of things musical of the importance of the Kol Yisrael Orchestra for the musical life of our capital, and every effort should be made to fortify and further enlarge this "institution."

Y. BOEHM

Israel-Born Singer

The Ramat Gan Chamber Orchestra, Ramat Gan, Beit-Haezrach, November 22.

MICHAEL Taube devoted his opening concert of the season mainly to pre-classic and classical music. A Concerto Grosso (op. 6 No. 3) by Corelli (in which two solo violinists, Abraham Konfort and Peggy Hyman and the Cellist Wistintzky distinguished themselves) and a Symphony (A-maj., K201) by Mozart made up for the larger part of the orchestral bill. Although Mr. Taube's interpretation tried not to miss the slightest detail of the respective scores, the ensemble did not always respond to him adequately.

The soloist of the evening was Lorand Fenyves, who presented the Bach Violin Concerto in E-major and Schubert's rarely heard Adagio and Rondo. The violinist gave a convincing reading of these works deploying technical dexterity and fine musicianship. The intonation, however, was not always flawless.

The programme also included Honegger's "Prelude—Arioso — Fughette sur le nom de Bach," a work of fairly light approach which this composer — among many others — was commissioned to write in 1935 for the 250th birthday anniversary of the great Leipzig Master.

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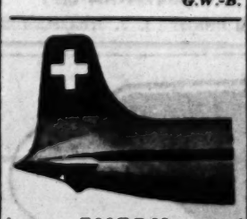
David Bar-Ilan

WHEN David Bar-Ilan, the Haifa-born pianist recently gave a very successful recital at the Concertgebouw Hall in Amsterdam, the local papers wrote that he was musical to his fingertips and that he may prove to be one of Israel's leading pianists ("Algemeen Handelsblat"). This month David Bar-Ilan is soloist with the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra.

Opening Concert

THE young Israel-born coloratura singer, Zoe Vatikioti-Allen, known for her Haifa, Jerusalem and Kol Yisrael performances, can be heard on an RCA-Italia LP record in which, instead of her former well-known songs and arias, she sings lighter modern music which suits her voice and her newly-acquired style perfectly. She is the soloist in "Una Notte a Venezia," a vocal and orchestral suite composed and conducted by Maestro Armando Trovajoli.

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